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Million-Name Petition Drive for Big 5 Pact Begun

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Ohio Workers Raise \$1,000 For Hall Defense

Ohio workers in steel, rubber, auto, electrical and machine plants reached down into their pockets this week and raised \$1,000 for the defense of a man who's worked with them and led them in the fight for a better life—Gus Hall.

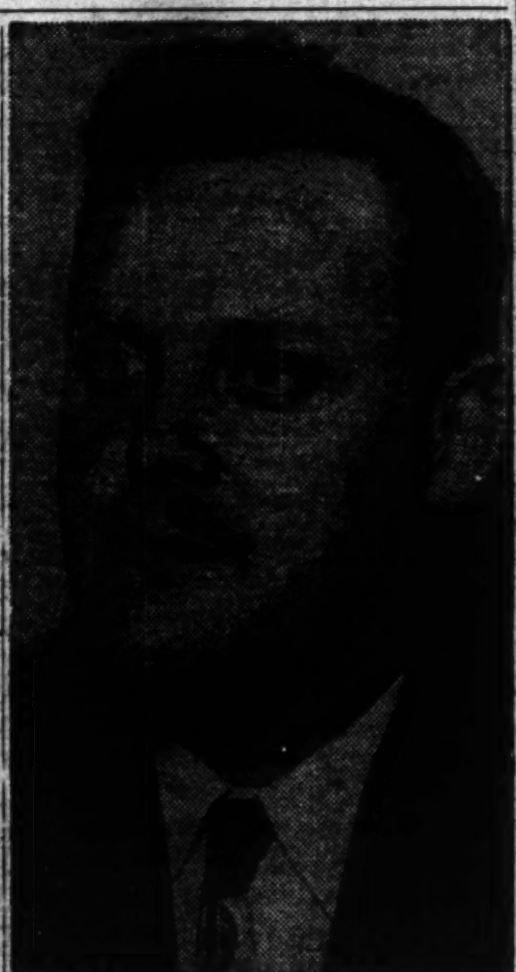
At the same time they denounced the "Hitler-like lawlessness of the Truman government" in reaching across the border of Mexico to deprive the Communist leader of "the right of asylum as a political refugee."

The money came from many hundreds of workers, and with it a letter to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, head of the Self-Defense Committee of the 17 Victims of the Smith Act, explaining why they consider it so important to come to the aid of Gus Hall, Communist Party national secretary who is being newly victimized in a "contempt" prosecution by the Truman government. Hall is already under five years' sentence, along with other Communist leaders, under the Smith Act.

The letter, signed by "245 Ohio workers," declared:

"Enclosed find \$1,000 for the defense of Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party and Ohio workingclass leader. This money comes from Ohio steel, rubber, auto, electrical and machine workers, many of whom knew Gus through his sterling leadership in our struggles for better living and working conditions, democratic rights and peace.

"We, many hundred workers who contribute this money, protest most strongly against the Hitler-like lawlessness of the Truman government, which reached across the borders in violation of Mexican law and international law to deprive our Gus Hall of the right of



GUS HALL

asylum as a political refugee. We recall that in modern times only the Nazis and fascist governments have so brazenly flouted international law and violated the sovereignty of other countries.

"We believe that Gus Hall's defense is of paramount importance because it represents a direct challenge to the arrogant, world-dominating policies of Wall Street which recognize no international law, no rules of legal procedure be-

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OK Cease Fire Line; Up to Pentagon Now to End Killings

A major step toward ending the war in Korea—unless Pentagon generals find new ways to renew and spread it—was taken Friday as both sides agreed on a formula for a cease-fire line pending a settlement of the other issues being negotiated. Sub-committees

from both sides agreed on the line where a cease-fire would take place 30 days from now if they arrived at an agreement between now and Dec. 25 on the terms for exchanging prisoners, and the enforcement of the truce. If they do not arrive at such an agreement in 30 days, there will be presumably new talks, but the cease-fire line agreed on yesterday would then be changed in accord with the new battle situations that might prevail after some future truce talks would end.

The trend of thinking in Washington was indicated by comment that if the Koreans and Chinese do not accept Pentagon terms on the remaining issues within the 30-day period, Washington will consider attacks on Chinese Manchuria. Air Force chief, Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, has already mentioned this possibility twice within the past three days. Some Washington leaders want to use the 30-day period as an ultimatum, these observers noted.

The Pentagon negotiators flatly refused the Korean-Chinese offer to cease all military operations as of now. Instead, they insisted that air, sea and artillery operations continue all during the 30-day talks on the final terms of the truce. Ground troop action is expected to be held to a minimum, though the Pentagon negotiators insisted on having the right to con-

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Vishinsky Asks UN Act On U. S. Financed Plots

PARIS.—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky formally requested the UN General Assembly Friday to act on the charge that the U. S. government is financing con-

spiracies aimed at the violent overthrow of the Soviet and other governments. Vishinsky, in a letter to UN Secretary-General Tryve Lie, asked that the Assembly place on its agenda the "aggressive act of the United States of America and its interference in the domestic affairs of other countries."

Vishinsky said his charge, as did an earlier Soviet note to Washington referred to congressional approval in the United States military security act of \$100,000,000 for the support of plots against the Soviet and People's Democratic governments.

Vishinsky said the act "provides for the financing by the government of the United States of persons and armed groups in the territory of the Soviet Union and a number of other states for the purpose of carrying out subversive and diversionary activities within those states."

He said the act was "an unprecedented interference in the

internal affairs" of the Soviet Union and that it constituted "an act of aggression toward the Soviet Union and the states of the People's Democracies."

In other UN developments:

• India was reported ready to propose that the Big powers remove the disarmament debate from the UN and discuss the issue privately. Asian sources said India also will offer to mediate "cold war" differences if the big powers feel that such a mediator is needed.

• The French delegate walked out of the trusteeship council after he failed to halt an Egyptian delegate who was describing French "maladministration" in Morocco. It was not known whether the French would return when the committee reconvenes Monday.

• Polish delegate Juliusz Katz-Suchy said that a contingent of Greek and Turkish troops, bound for Korea, rebelled, he said his information came from Shanghai press reports of July 18.

Ford Local Chiefs Hail DuBois Victory

The victory in the DuBois case is a triumph for the right of "freedom of expression," officers of the big Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO wired the National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Associates in the Peace Information Center. The committee on Friday released some of the numerous congratulatory messages from this country and abroad. Some of these follow:

"Please accept our congratulations on your splendid fight in the case of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and his associates and the victory you have achieved. America today is a better place in which to live because of an organization like yours. We, too, on our level, did what we could in a small way, because we believe in freedom of expression. We can be counted upon in the future to be found on the side of democracy in any fight of this nature." Signed by Carl Stellato, president; Pat Rice, vice-president; W. G. Grant, financial secretary and William R. Hood, recording secretary of Ford Local 600, United Auto Workers, CIO.

The London Branch of the Caribbean Labor Congress cabled Dr.

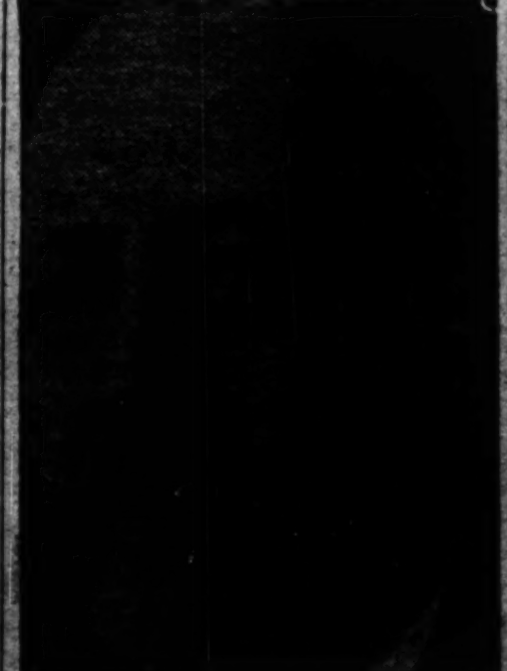
DuBois: "Congratulations on your release. Forces of peace will acclaim your victory. We in Britain send warmest greetings. . . ."

The Connecticut Peace Council said: "Dismissal of indictment a real victory for peace fighters everywhere and tribute to your outstanding leadership."

Carl and Anne Braden, leaders of the Louisville Peace Crusade, wired: "All Louisville Peace Crusaders, jubilant at great victory. From this day we go upward and onward freedom, peace and democracy."

The Rev. George A. Fisher of Raleigh, N. C., declared: "Heartiest congratulations on the complete vindication of Dr. DuBois and associates."

Duncan Jones, for the British Peace Committee, cabled: "Peace-lovers throughout the world will



DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

acclaim your victory. We in Britain send warmest greetings and congratulations."

Lillian Elder, women's leader of Louisville, Ky., wired: "Wonderful news. Wonderful work and a great victory."

The Polish Lawyers Association cabled congratulations, as did the news: "Wonderful work and a great victory."

DuBOIS GROUP LAUDS 'WORKER'

The Daily Worker was praised by the National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Associates in the Peace Information Center on Friday for its coverage and "consistent support." This paper was one of the "two bright spots," committee secretary Alice Citron wrote, in the "press blackout on the case."

The text of her letter to the paper follows:

"Nov. 20 will long be remembered as a day of blazing victory for peace and freedom. It was a day of magnificent triumph for the Negro people and the peace forces of the world."

"Into this office came America; came the world. Places the average New Yorker doesn't even know as a map speck, Lubbock, Texas; Spur, Texas; Maitland, Florida; Anniston, Alabama, and hundreds more. All had one message, DR. DuBOIS MUST NOT GO TO JAIL. The South spoke on this case and the Negro people with the people of the world having good reason to rejoice."

"Before this committee comes to a happy and victorious close, recognition must be given to those who spoke up. In the press blackout on the case (and for good reason), there were two bright spots. The Daily Worker was one of them. We thank you now for your coverage, features and editorials on the case and consistent support."

Drive for Big 5 'No-War' Pact

FROM THE SHOPS, the pulpits, the Universities, the platforms of political parties and from plain folk everywhere in the land who want peace, the cry for a Big Five meeting to end the nightmare of war, once and for all, rang out this week. And the American Peace Crusade launched a whirlwind campaign to register this overwhelming sentiment on the dotted line by getting one million signatures to petitions for a big power conference to achieve world peace.

With confidence that such a popular job could be quickly accomplished, the APC National Committee meeting in Chicago urged that the campaign for petitions, resolutions, letters, public assemblies and prayers be waged on a congressional district basis. The whirlwind campaign will conclude on Jan. 30, Franklin D. Roosevelt's birthday, with a delegates' assembly of the APC delivering to President Truman and the Congress the recorded will of the people for a return to FDR's program of peace through collaboration of the big countries.

(The campaign of the World Peace Council for signatures to a petition for a meeting of the Big 5 world powers—United States, Soviet Union, China, France and Britain—had gained six million signatures by Oct. 15.)

IN A WEEK which saw the smashing of the State Department's ludicrous attempt to make peace a "foreign idea," as a federal judge threw out the crude frameup of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, many new and important voices rang out for our country to take the initiative in starting talks between the U.S., the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France and China to resolve all international problems.

Forty distinguished notables, including college professors, AFL and CIO union leaders, ministers, newspaper editors, rabbis, historians, doctors and lawyers, submitted a statement to the State Department calling war "one of the most stupid activities of an enlightened humanity," and urging a meeting of the big powers.

THE STATEMENT (text below) was prepared by Dr. Anton J. Carlson, Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus of Physiology, University of Chicago. Among the 40 prominent signatories to this ringing message were Chief Justice James H. Wolfe, Supreme Court of Utah; Patrick E. Corman, Amalgamated Meat and Butchers of North America, AFL; Prof. Robert Morss Lovett of Minnesota; Pat Rice, Ford Local UAW, CIO; Mr. Roscoe, editor Black Dispatch of Oklahoma City, Prof. Louise Pettibohn Smith of Wellesly College, Mass.; Karley Larson, International Woodworkers of America; Fred W. Stover, Iowa Farmers Union, and others.

"As Americans who love our country and want peace and life for our people, we seek peace and life for all peoples of the world.

"But no lover of peace can fail to see that events are bringing not peace but a sword—the sword of expanded warfare in Korea, of the threatened bombing of China, of new military alliances, of arms for Germany and Japan, of atomic armaments races.

"Who, knowing the lessons of history and the main facts of the present, can in his heart deny that armaments races bring war, not peace?

"Agreements and concessions for peace, not alliances for atomic war, can open up again to us the road to peace.

"It was just six years ago that the United Nations was founded as an instrument for the peaceful settlement of disputes among nations—an institution that came into being as a result of the collaboration of the United States and the



"MAC IS BACK, BRING OUR BOYS BACK NOW!" reads this poster, one of scores posted by young peace fighters along the parade route of Gen. MacArthur on the eve of his Seattle appearance at the city's centennial celebration. Four youths were arrested by Seattle police for the "greeting" activity.

Soviet Union and Great Britain, an institution whose future could be assured only by the continued agreement of these three powers together with France and China. Without agreement of these five, there can be no United Nations and no peace.

"Today, confronted by the mounting threat of world war, we call for a new supreme effort to find peaceful agreement among these five Great Powers and also India—before it is too late.

"We, the undersigned, therefore request our Department of State to forward this appeal to the heads of government of the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, China to meet and in the name of humanity initiate negotiations for lasting agreement to settle differences that threaten to plunge the world into atomic war.

"We call for:

- "Peaceful settlement in Asia guaranteeing independence and self-government for the peoples of the Pacific.
- "Banning of atomic and biologic weapons and provision for regressive disarmament.
- "Economic agreements sponsored by the United Nations.
- "Abandoning of war as a means of attempting to settle international differences.

"We ask the people of the United States to support this appeal in their own interests and in the interests of world peace."

MEETING at Philadelphia, 300 delegates to the Progressive Party's Eastern States Conference also unanimously urged a big power meeting for peace, along with an immediate cease-fire in Korea, as the opening gun of their 1952 election campaign which will be based on peace.

In Toledo, Ohio, the "Toledo Union Journal," official organ of the United Auto Worker, CIO, in that bustling industrial city, with an audience of 35,000 to 40,000 workers weekly, editorially proposed a meeting of the U. S., Soviet Union, England and France to bring peace to the world.

"In my opinion," wrote an

associate editor of the journal in the editorial, "peace will not be brought about if this important issue will be felt solely up to the orations of UN delegates. This issue must be settled at a higher level. I believe it was with this in mind that both President Auriol of France and Prime Minister Churchill of England called for a meeting of the Big Four to tackle this issue in face to face conference. . . . This meeting should take place, and the sooner the better."

HIS ADDS another large union to the significantly growing number who, while disagreeing on the causes of the Korean war and re-

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Readers Send Us \$13,507

Total received as of Tuesday night—\$13,507.
Send contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City. If check or money order, make it payable to Charles J. Hendley.

"I want America to have papers which dare to tell all. I wish I could give a thousand dollars instead of one, but I have a small income and a family to support. I have given many times before and will continue to do so. We must keep America free for all, not only a few. Yours for a peaceful world."

This message from a Minnesota worker is typical of the hundreds we received last week as you, our readers, passed the halfway mark in answer to our plea for \$25,000 to keep The Worker going. As of Tuesday night, we had received \$13,507 in five weeks. We are counting on you to send in the other \$11,500 in the next two weeks. We want to be able to announce in the issue of Dec. 9 that you have met our appeal for the full \$25,000.

SO MANY of you readers have already contributed several times in the five weeks since we made our appeal.

"You have acknowledged all four of my letters so far, so credit this one, too, to J. R. C. of Flatbush," writes a Brooklyn woman reader who resented the fact that in a previous acknowledgment we had talked of her as "he." "I dare say we women are doing at least as much as the men in our present drive. The \$5 brings my total up to \$52, and the important fact is that all but \$10 was given to me by others to send you. If all our faithful readers who would just not want to go on living without our paper, but have done nothing to keep it alive up until now, and if all our good folk who have already sent in some money—if both these groups were to make a joint effort to do something this week, we could hit the jackpot and call it a day."

SEVEN TRANSIT WORKERS, also from Brooklyn, sent in seven



dollars "making a total of seventeen transit workers who gave a dollar each . . . and we're appealing to more transit workers to send in their dollars to the paper that always stood by them in their fight for decent wages and working conditions."

Auto workers and farmers from Michigan; electric workers from Chicago, Bridgeport and Schenectady; farmers from upstate New York; groups of readers from Virginia and Louisiana and North Carolina; bakery and fur and distributive workers from New York all were represented in the many contributions coming in this past week to make up the \$4,000 and more received.

BUT the palm must go to readers and supporters of Connecticut, who came through with more than \$400 to bring the amount from that state close to the \$600 mark. We had originally figured altogether on \$500 from readers of that state. We expect more will be even coming from there.

But as yet, only a small percentage of our many thousands of readers have contributed. If you are not yet among them, send along your five or ten, or one or two dollars at once. If you have contributed already, maybe you can get some more from neighbors, friends, shopmates. Let's wind up the \$25,000 in a couple of weeks.

Germans Get U.S. Army Uniforms

FRANKFURT, Germany, Nov. 24. — "Snappy dress uniforms" of blue-grey color are being distributed by the United States Army to 30,000 Germans, led by former Nazi officers and serving as Labor Service Units with the U.S. forces in Western Germany.

The 30,000 are "officially described" as civilians employed by the U.S. Army. But a dispatch in the Herald Tribune says:

"The Labor Service Units are organized along military lines under former German Army officers."

12,000 Unionists Demonstrate in Denmark Against 'Forced Savings' Increase in Taxes



By ANDREW OVERGAARD COPENHAGEN, Denmark.

TWELVE THOUSAND building trades workers and longshoremen went on a two-hour strike here against increased taxes in the form of "forced savings." They were joined by thousands of others, including postmen in their scarlet coats, streetcar employees, women from the metal shops, and the unemployed, who marched through the streets of Copenhagen for a

demonstration in front of Parliament.

Among slogans on the banners were: "How Can You Save When There's Nothing to Save" and "Let Truman Keep His Commons." The sound of the wooden shoes gave warning to the government that the workers' neither can nor will pay this unpopular tax. Thousands of tax bills, which had been carried in a coffin, were taken to the Minister of Finance with

a promise of more to come.

While the demonstration took place outside the building, the Communist representatives introduced a resolution in Parliament to abolish the tax.

Trade unions throughout the country, representing over 100,000 workers, have adopted sharp resolutions against the tax, which is a result of the armaments program under the Atlantic Pact.

ADMITS EUROPE SEES RUSSIA PEACEFUL, WASHINGTON BEATING DRUMS

The people of Europe know that the Soviet Union is pursuing a policy of peace and has no intention of starting a war, Ernie Hill reports in the Memphis Commercial Appeal. Rather, it is the U.S. government they brand as guilty of war "hysteria."

Hill, foreign correspondent of the Memphis paper and the Chicago Daily News, wrote in the former on Nov. 7:

"The people of Europe remain pretty well unconvinced that Russia plans aggressive warfare. They contend that the

Soviets could have swept Europe any time in the last six years, that they are much less likely to now that the U.S. is arming and stacking away A-bombs."

The West Europeans "rebel at the idea of making new sacrifices for armaments," Hill said. "Many European political and military leaders are trying to whip up enthusiasm. But the people themselves are apathetic and far from convinced."

Hill said that "This is the story I have been told by about

90 percent of the hundreds of people I have talked with during the past month in England, France and Germany. They have been almost exclusively civilian."

He declared that "the word used most frequently to describe Washington policy is 'hysteria'."

So anti-war are the people, in fact, that reporter Hill complained: "The contrast between the American attitude toward Russia and that of Europe is shocking to anyone coming here from the U.S."

Europeans, he added, "are much less impressed with the seriousness of his (Eisenhower's) mission than are the people in the U.S."

Hill quoted the following conversation with a group of anti-Nazi Germans:

"If Russia planned to attack Europe," said one German youth, "it would have moved last year of the year before."

"Certainly, no one thinks that the Soviets are going to sit back for another two years and wait until we rearm before attacking."

"So what is the use of rearming?"

Hill added: "Among the democratic Germans is a persistent fear that a rearmed Germany will revert to totalitarianism. There is genuine apprehension that a militarily strong Germany might turn against the West. This fear is expressed most frequently in France."

"The French in the Saar, in Metz and around Verdun are most outspoken in their dread of a rearmed Germany. They are much less afraid of Russia."

NEW EVIDENCE CASTS DOUBT ON DOCKER PACT

The State fact-finding board looking into the recent 26-day strike of longshoremen here decided to extend its hearings into next week as new evidence appeared casting doubt on "King" Joe Ryan's ballot in his newly negotiated contract.

The committee of three named by the State Industrial Commissioner, will resume hearing of evidence Wednesday. It was expected to end deliberations this weekend.

Prior to its adjournment for the holiday, the hearings were thrown into an uproar during the testimony

of Charles Spencer, secretary-treasurer of the Atlantic Coast District Council of the International Longshoremen's Association of Local 866, who also admitted to perjured testimony. His lying was exposed by the ILA's and his own attorney, Louis Waldmann. It was on cross examination by the Peter J. Johnson, attorney for the 23-man strike committee, that Spencer first denied ever seeing the Council's minutes of Oct. 24, which he signed.

Later he admitted that the

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ARTS, SCIENCES HEAD URGES CCNY GRANT HALL FOR ROBESON

The refusal of City College authorities to grant the Great Hall for an appearance by Paul Robeson was blasted Friday by the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions as a "disgraceful abridgement of free speech and academic freedom."

In an open letter to Dr. Henry Wright, president of the college, Edwin Berry Burgum, chairman of the NCASP, declared:

"The refusal of City College authorities to permit Paul Robeson to speak at the Great Hall is a disgraceful abridgement of free speech and academic freedom. Censorship of the students' meetings should never have been con-

doned, and in the case of Mr. Robeson, the action seems to indicate a bowing before current hysteria."

The New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions urges that democracy be restored to the campus of City College.

"In recent days City College, which has had a proud tradition of academic freedom in the past, has suffered from certain reflections on its honor. Nothing less than an immediate reversal of the decision with regard to Mr. Robeson's appearance in the Great Hall would repair the reputation of one of the city's leading educational institutions."

Living Costs Pushed To All-Time High

WASHINGTON.—With retail prices of daily necessities pushed higher and higher by the government's war-preparations economy, the cost of living reached an all-time high last month, the Labor Department announced Friday. The government's cost-of-living index,

which trade union economists have repeatedly shown to be weighted to hide real living conditions, rose by four-tenths of one percent during the month ended Oct. 15. This added another 40 cents, according to the department's figures, to every \$100 spent for food, clothing, etc. The actual rise in costs is actually greater, housewives know. The living cost index now stands 10 percent higher than it was before the White House ordered the Army into Korea. It is 87 percent above the 1935-39 base period.

Churchill Backs Away on Pledge To Meet Stalin

LONDON.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill was reported Friday to be reneging on his election promises that he would seek a meeting with Joseph Stalin. Sources described as close associates of Churchill said that he was now taking the line that any such meeting would have to be postponed until the British armaments became greater. This line is an echo of the policy enunciated by U. S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson that there can be no big power negotiations until Washington and its satellites are strong enough to dictate terms.

U.S. Bomber Violates USSR, Chased to Sea

WASHINGTON.—The Soviet Union announced on Nov. 7 that Soviet fighter planes had fired on a U. S. Navy bomber over Vladivostok and chased it out to sea.

The Soviet announcement was delivered in the form of a protest against violations of international law by U. S. aircraft. Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko handed the protest to U. S. Charge d'Affairs Hugh Cumming, Jr., at Moscow.

The Soviet protest was suppressed from the public until today, when the Navy announced the loss of the bomber. The Navy said the twin-engined patrol bomber with a crew of three officers and seven enlisted men has been missing since Nov. 6 and is "presumed to be lost."

Vladivostok, big Soviet port, is about 100 miles north of the North Korean border.

The Navy's announcement came as two other United States planes were reported in violation of international law. One, a U. S. Airforce C-47 transport plane was still missing on a flight from Munich to Belgrade. Another, a search plane looking for the missing transport plane, was grounded by a Yugoslav fighter plane after it had allegedly violated Yugoslavia territory.

The Facts Expose 'Atrocity' Claims

THE TRUMAN GOVERNMENT'S 'atrocity' story stood exposed this week as a cruel hoax on the families of the men in Korea and as a cynical propaganda stunt to justify continuation or extension of the war.

The story broke last Wednesday, when Col. James Hanley, chief war crimes investigator for the U. S. 8th Army, announced at Pusan that Chinese and Korean troops had murdered 5,790 UN soldiers, including 5,513 Americans.

ONE WEEK later, Supreme Commander Matthew Ridgway had chopped the figure down to 365, admitting moreover that "neither the fact or manner of death in individual cases has yet been established." Or in plain language, there was proof of not even one 'atrocity'.

Reluctant, however, to end the stream of hysteria-inciting newspaper headlines which chauvinistically denounced Chinese and Korean "barbarians," Ridgway double-talked his way through a statement which included passages like this:

"There is considerable evidence to justify a presumption of death by atrocity of a large number which may approximate 6,000. . ."

Ridgway didn't cite the 'considerable evidence,' and for obvious reasons. There wasn't any.

AS I. F. STONE, New York Daily Compass columnist, pointed out, "the largest killing of UN prisoners alleged by Hanley" supposedly occurred between Sept. 16 to 18, 1950, "but was not men-

tioned by MacArthur" in his reports, "perhaps because it had never been verified." Gen. MacArthur has refused to comment on the Hanley charges, Stone said, and "the refusal to comment is not surprising."

Stone also quoted U. S. Marine officers at the Pentagon as debunking the 'atrocity' yarn, which included 200 Marines as alleged murder victims. The Marines not only had never heard of the incident as depicted by Col. Hanley, they had seen no reports of Marines killed as UOWs but, rather, cited the reports of one group of Marine POW's who had been released and praised their treatment.

IN PEKING, the Hanley charges and their eager acceptance by Washington and the press were termed "disgraceful slander" and an "absurd lie." A Peking broadcast noted that the only POW's who have died in their care were those who died from illness. "Our units," it said, "have done their best in curing these sick captives."

It was pointed out here, in this country, that Peking's claim had been many times substantiated in advance of the 'atrocity' propaganda. So many GIs have written home to families and newspapers in praise of their treatment in POW camps, citing the readiness of Koreans and Chinese to share their food and invaluable medical supplies, that some publications have had to complain editorially that the Koreans were being nice to their prisoners as part of a sinister plot to win friends and in-

fluence people.

THE 'ATROCITY' SMEAR also evoked bitter resentment from countless wives and parents of GIs in Korea who were callously led to believe on the strength of Hanley's story that their dead or missing kin had been murdered.

The fact that the smear was planted in a desperate effort to forestall a Korea truce and to inflame a public overwhelmingly on record in favor of a peace has also been widely recognized.

In Great Britain, anxious members of Parliament coupled their demands for guarantees that the atom bomb not be dropped in Korea (as urged by certain Congressmen) with questions as to the fate of British POWs. War Secretary Head not only cast doubt on the charge as applied to Britons, he noted that British POW's have "stressed" in their reports, the good treatment they have received.

A SIMILAR SKEPTICISM was registered by the Washington Post, which last Friday asked: "It is just coincidence that the disclosure fits into the demand by Gen. Ridgway and his negotiators that the Communists agree to an exchange of prisoners of war before a cease-fire line is set? Or is the disclosure in the nature of a propaganda device to use as a bargaining lever with the Communists—and to mobilize public opinion behind the UN demands?"

And so, one week after Col. James Hanley first trafficked with the truth and the feelings of 6,000 distraught families, there were no Korean or Chinese atrocities to be proved.

GI Tells of Atrocity

Letters

From Korea

Editor, The Journal:

I am a forward observer with a heavy mortar company, in the 35th Regimental combat team, which is with the 25th (Lightning Division).

We are the furthest north of our forces in Korea. At the moment we are fighting on the East coast front.

I can't say, of course, that war isn't a grisly thing. A few days ago, I was ordered to direct fire on a large shack in the village to our front. Battalion claimed it was an enemy observation post. However, I knew I was supervising the execution of one ancient mama-san and two very young children. "C'est la Guerre," I believe, is the military excuse.

That sort of thing is not a daily occurrence, though. I have a nasty taste in my mouth, but my brothers and I are well medicated and under medical care. I am quite happy.

As I peer out of our fox hole (with adjoining shovel), I see my radioman, Jack Osborn, busily, if not happily engrossed in opening his noon allotment of the Army's famous "C" ration. Beside him our Korean boy-servant is vainly I fear, trying to solve a Perry Mason mystery.

PHIL QUINN

This letter from a GI in Korea, reproduced from the Ithaca (N.Y.) Journal, tells how he, under orders, set fire to a Korean home in which he knew were an old woman and two children.

Hawaii Dockers Strike Over Increased Load

HONOLULU.—Longshoremen Thursday tied up three Matson Line freighters to protest an increase in loads ordered by terminal operators.

By shift's end the dispute had involved 600 International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union dock workers.

The dispute followed a previous walkout several weeks ago, specifically over the number of bags of rice to be loaded on to each cargo platform swung to or from the docks. The longshoremen had been loading 21 bags on the Hawaiian Packer and balked at an order Wednesday to increase the load by four sacks.

Florida Officials Make Hero Of Sheriff Who Shot Negroes

BY STETSON KENNEDY
By Federated Press

EUSTIC, Florida

SO FAR as Lake county and the state of Florida are concerned, the case is closed against sheriff Willis V. McCall, who emptied his gun into two manacled Negro prisoners while transporting them to a new trial ordered by the U. S. Supreme Court.

This means that unless popular pressure forces Florida officialdom, to change its mind no charges of murder or manslaughter can or will be brought against the sheriff.

(In New York the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called for a "protest which can be heard around the world" in the brutal murder of one Negro prisoner and the wounding of another.)

Only remaining possibility is that the Justice Dept. might order the district attorney to convene a federal grand jury to determine whether McCall violated the constitutional rights of his prisoners, Samuel Shepherd and Walter Lee Irvin, by killing one and nearly killing the other. Maximum penalty for this offense is a \$1,000 fine and or a year's imprisonment.

WHILE AT FIRST there was some disposition on the part of Florida folk to frown upon McCall's actions as unsporting and too much akin to shooting quail on the ground or ducks on the water, this gave way to the conviction that the quickest and cheapest means of avoiding further adverse publicity was to apply a heavy coat of whitewash at the coroner's inquest and let the matter drop there.

And so, though a county grand jury was impeached for Nov. 12, it was dismissed on grounds that the coroner's findings were conclusive that the sheriff had fired "in line of duty and self-defense."

On the other hand, there is marked public interest in getting on with the retrial of Irvin, the survivor, on the charge made against him, Shepherd and two others by a 17-year-old white housewife in 1949. Irvin and Shepherd lived under death sentence for two years until the Supreme Court ruled they were entitled to a fair trial and a jury from which Negroes are not excluded.

IN FACT, there has been much speculation in the press and elsewhere that Irvin, still seriously ill from gun wounds, may also face the additional charge of attempted escape and assault. In that event, the chief witness against Irvin would be his attempted murderer.

While the case for McCall may look like a solid coat of whitewash to some, closer inspection reveals that it also has many of the attributes of Swiss cheese, both as to holes and aroma. The most significant omission in the coroner's inquest, were the questions not asked and the witness not produced.

McCall himself was treated as guest of honor, while neither judge nor jury asked any questions which would even imply belief in any aspect of Irvin's charge that the sheriff shot without provocation.

A district meeting of the Florida Peace Officers Assn. wired McCall: "Proud of a fellow officer who with courage acted as a peace officer deserving our full comradeship."

Rev. Lloyd King of Orlando was reported by the press as saying: "It is high time sympathy be shown officers who must have difficult duties to do."

THE SHERIFF was saved from appearing before a county grand jury after a coroner's inquest upheld his story that he had fired "in line of duty and self-defense."

Britain Sends Troops to Cyprus



Three thousand men of Britain's Third Infantry Division disembark from transports to join the garrison at Cyprus to replace units sent to Egypt's Suez Canal Zone.

McCall claimed that the two manacled youths, who were on their way to a new trial ordered by the U. S. Supreme Court, which saved them from death, had tried to escape.

The county grand jury was dismissed despite the number of gaping holes in McCall's case that appeared at the inquest.

A federal grand jury, if called, might also weigh the significance of a statement made to me in the presence of a Miami Herald reporter by Jefferson J. Elliott, special investigator assigned to the case by Gov. Fuller Warren (D). Said Elliott: "This shooting will reelect McCall for three more terms at least; he didn't have a chance before."

WIN 9-CENT RAISE

CLARKSVILLE, Ind. (FP).—About 1,200 Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. employes will get a nine-cent-an-hour raise in a new contract won by Local 15, Chemical Workers International Union, AFL.

Dining Car Union Redbaited By McCarran

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Dining Car and Railroad Food Workers, whose members are mainly Negroes, and which has a contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad, came under a redbaiting attack today from Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev). McCarran, chairman of the Senate Internal Security Committee, now ill in a Reno hospital, issued his statement in connection with the release of a report from a committee "task force" which recently held hearings on the union.

The committee report asked that Congress amend the National Railway Act to bring railroad workers under the Taft-Hartley affidavit clause and that the Senate act to have Bell cited for contempt.

Widow's Mite' Helps Bail Fund For Dolsen, The Worker Writer

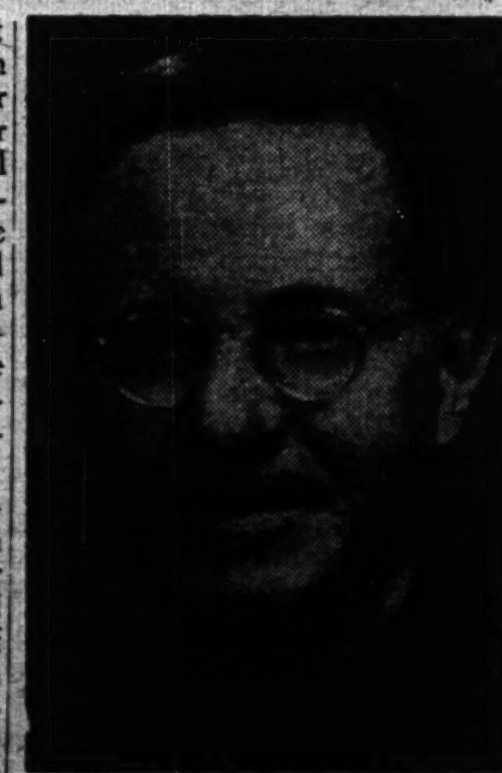
A WIDOW, who says she must continue the fight against fascism in which her two sons lost their lives while fighting in World War II, has contributed \$5 to the bail fund for James E. Dolsen, Pittsburgh correspondent of The Worker who, on Nov. 30, will spend his 67th birthday in prison unless bail of \$30,000 is completed by subscription. A little over a third of the amount necessary has been raised to free Dolsen, in jail since Aug. 17.

The contribution arrived in response to the column of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in the Daily Worker of Nov. 13 in which she described Dolsen as "a saint and scholar of the working class." He has been active in the working-class movement since 1919 and was an early victim of the Palmer raids. He is ill.

The contribution was accompanied by a letter reading:

"Please accept the widow's mite, a check for \$5 as a contribution for the Dolsen bail fund. It is in memory of my sons who were killed in action fighting fascism, one in November, 1943 and one in January, 1944. Both were in the Air Corps on missions over the Western Front."

"Now I must continue their fight now in the land of their nativity. This creeping fascism here



JAMES E. DOLSEN

must be fought and stopped.

"I wish I could make this more spare on the many battle fronts."

"There is no better or more urgent cause to which one can give," Miss Flynn said, "than freeing this veteran fighter for human freedom."

All contributions should be sent to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Room 642, 80 E. 11th St., New York, 3 N. Y. Or call Miss Flynn at Maria Bachrach at OR 4-5424.

SOVIETS AT UN PUSH FOR ARMS CUT, BAN ON A-BOMB

PARIS (via airmail)

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

ALTHOUGH Secretary Dean Acheson had a statement all prepared to the effect that Andrei Vishinsky had said nothing new in his second speech last Friday, this is not the view of most UN observers.

The Soviet Foreign Minister's second speech was viewed here not only as a reasoned analysis of the American disarmament plan, but as a step which could make an agreement at THIS Assembly possible—if the State Department means business.

★

FIRST OF ALL, Vishinsky hit hard at the idea that a lot of time has to elapse and a lot of tough questions have to be settled before the Assembly can work on disarmament. In his view, the present Assembly could resolve on banning the bomb and reducing all weapons in time for the Security Council to begin work on Feb. 1952, on the implementation of the plan.

"The actual question" replied Acheson "is whether there is or is not readiness now for action," and he underlined the word "now." Well, Vishinsky said "yes" to that. In fact, he hit hard at the idea that other questions like the settlement of the war in Korea are a precondition for disarmament, and he did so in two ways: first, stressing that disarmament itself would help ease the world tension, and second, by an unconditional challenge to the United States to finish the Pan-mum-jom negotiations right away.

★

IN HIS SECOND SPEECH, Vishinsky said nothing about withdrawal to the 38th Parallel or evacuation of troops. Thus, if the State Department really wants to get down to work, Vishinsky certainly said he is ready at this Assembly.

As for the idea of a world disarmament conference next June, it is plain that Vishinsky has in mind bringing in Peoples China. But this is hardly unreasonable. If it is China whose armies are so worrisome to the United States, then obviously Peoples China must disarm, too, and that can't be done without having her at a conference.

This is a separate matter entirely from recognition or seating Peoples China at the UN Assembly. In fact, what Vishinsky is saying is that if you don't want to seat China at the UN but you want her to disarm like everybody else then you have to have a separate conference which includes her.

★

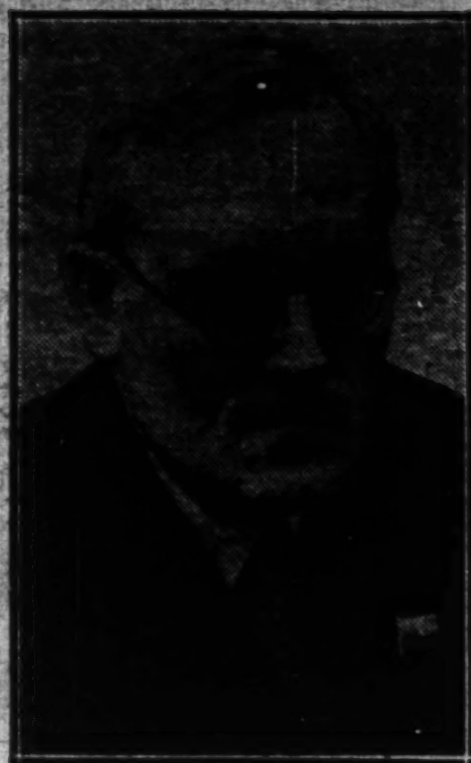
A SECOND KEY FEATURE of Vishinsky's approach is the emphasis on a resolution which prohibits use of the atomic bomb—concurrently with a plan for inspection and control.

Sen. Austin takes bitter exception to that—but why? What is the objection to a resolution banning the bomb, after all? Such a resolution would be as binding on the Soviet Union as anybody else and if it is Soviet aggression which the United States fears then what would be more advantageous than a moral limitation on Moscow.

And if the United States has the peaceful intentions that it professes, why not pledge that the bomb will not be used—a pledge that would be binding, of course, if our country were attacked, anyway. The value of such a pledge, in UN circles, is that it would be exactly the token of "good-faith" which the Soviets are supposed to be hesitant about giving.

★

IT IS NOTED here that Vishinsky does not propose to let the matter stand simply with a resolution on disarmament banning the bomb. He said flatly, as he has



ANDREI VISHINSKY

many times, that he favors a census of all arms, (and military bases) a system of control. It is precisely this which the Security Council or some commission appointed by it, would work out in concrete terms.

Once and for all, this ought to dispose of the theory that the USSR doesn't want a census, or inspection or control. Here again, if both sides took each other at their word, the area of disagreement would plainly disappear.

The two other strong points in the Vishinsky plan involve the elimination of idea of stages by a simultaneous coming-into-being of a foolproof system of inspection and control along with banning the bomb; and the emphasis on starting with the atomic weapons first.

★

THE FIRST POINT is not new. The Soviet statesmen have been saying it for two years and it's just too bad that our people have been misinformed.

But again Vishinsky could be taken at his word, if the State Department were serious. A simultaneous plan obviously has more advantages than a stage-by-stage plan, since it gets disarmament more quickly; and if Vishinsky is bluffing, his bluff could be called more quickly.

As for stressing the bomb first, this is horse-sense, for obviously the danger to the world does not lie in the presence of pistols and howitzers in various armies; it lies in the atomic weapons. By proposing to BAN, REDUCE, COUNT, INSPECT, and CONTROL these first, the Soviet Foreign Minister is obviously talking turkey.

★

A FEW other points have until now remained obscured, but Vishinsky has certainly clarified them. For example, he said bluntly that the USSR has demobilized 33 classes after the war; Sen. Austin says that isn't so, and he argues against a one-third reduction of all effectives on the grounds that this would leave the USSR proportionately stronger. But Vishinsky offered a census and inspection. All Austin has to do is accept the proposition and the world would know between February and next June who is right.

Vishinsky also proposed that the Security Council work out the plan and some people reply—but that's where the veto is effective! Here again the argument is specious. Obviously disarmament must be by consent of the great powers; once a plan got started, the world could see who was blocking the plan, no matter what the voting rights are in the Security Council. A plan cannot be imposed on the USSR anyway; it has to be negotiated with her, and if she is unreasonable, the only way to prove it is to begin in the Security Council.

★

THE UPSHOT of the situation, therefore, is that after Vishinsky's (Continued on Page 5)

The Worker

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A BIG FIVE PEACE PACT

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE all over the world are asking that their homes and children be saved by the heads of the Big Five powers sitting down at the table to sign a "no war" pledge.

The number who have already said that they want such a Big Five "no war" pledge, with a world peace settlement, is more than 600,000,000 right now.

Yes. That's right. More than six hundred million people in more than 50 countries.

Their demand is quite simple. They don't give all the answers to all the questions that divide the powers. They make one demand—that these differences be settled around the conference table not on the battlefield.

SINCE AMERICAN MOTHERS and fathers are no different from mothers and fathers anywhere in the world, the cry for a "no war" pledge of the Big Five is rising in our own U. S. A.

This past week this cry came from the Progressive Party, from the American Peace Crusade, from trade union papers, and many individuals, churchmen, and others.

There were some who sneered at the Stockholm Peace petition for outlawing the A-bomb and branding any government that used it as a war criminal. But this powerful petition movement did much to rouse the world to the peril of an A-bomb attack against Korea and China; it helped to stop such an act of mass murder.

Similarly, the cry for a "no war" pledge can play an enormous part in preventing the warmakers from starting the world war they are so eager for.

We believe that this peoples demand is the most important patriotic action for every American who wants real defense for America—the defense of a "no war" pledge given by the U. S. A. and the USSR to each other.

IN THE GREAT TRADITION

WE WOULD LIKE the whole country to know of the magnificent act of true American patriotic courage just enacted by the membership of the CIO Packinghouse Local 347 in Chicago.

The paper of this local rapped the jailing of the Communist Party leaders as "undemocratic, un-American and anti-labor."

Immediately, the FBI political police sent this local their bulletin board pictures of the four Communists whom the political police were not able to fling into prison. The FBI requested this working class organization to post these photos on their bulletin board to help J. Edgar Hoover—who has never yet caught a single lyncher of Negroes—"apprehend" the "criminals," mean in the Marxist Americans who dared to advocate peace between the U. S. A. and the Soviet Union.

Then came the snapper—

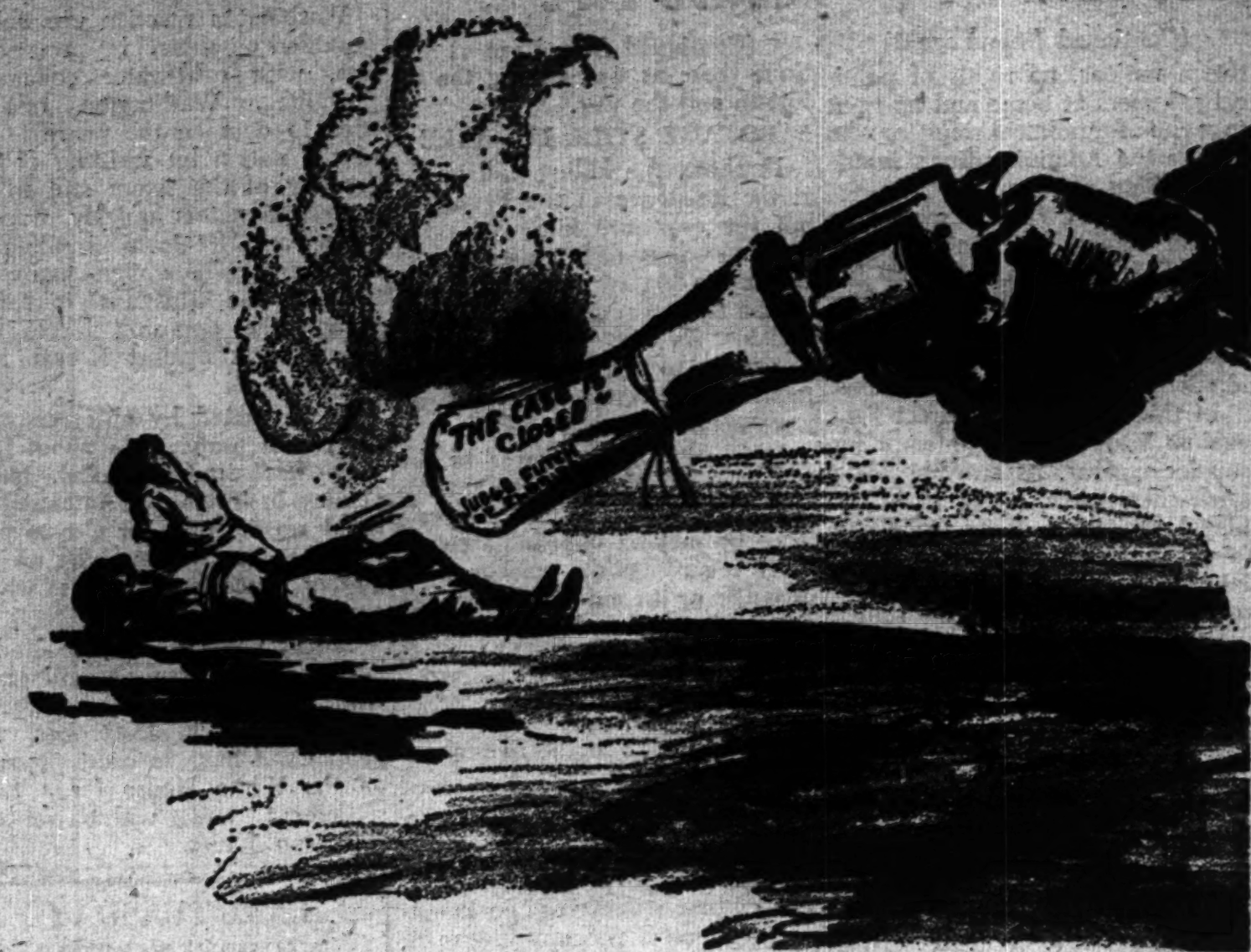
BY AN OVERWHELMING VOTE of the membership, this CIO packinghouse local gave a stinging reply to the FBI dictator. It told him in very plain language that the local would have no part of his shameful witchhunt and would summarily refuse to dishonor its bulletin board with the enclosed anti-Communist police literature.

"It is not in our nature to be stolpigeons," proudly proclaimed these unfrightened Chicago workers, "and to contribute to the denial of democracy."

THIS IS IN THE GREAT tradition of American history and the history of the American trade unions.

It is in the tradition of the Americans who united to save America from the criminals hunting Negroes under the filthy Fugitive Slave Act. It is in the tradition of labor, which despises the scab and the stoolie.

Let the Boston imitation-fascists glorify their FBI sneak stoolie, Herbert Philbrick; let the Pennsylvania trusts peddle their FBI stolie, Matthew Cvetic; let the press glorify the sniveling Budenzes and Bentleys. The men and women of labor will not defile themselves or their nation. They are challenging the would-be Nazis in the great tradition. Let the Chicago example be an inspiration to all.



What Kind of Package Is Being Wrapped in Steel?

By W. JAMES

CHICAGO.

THE THREE-YEAR CONTRACT which has been a yoke on steelworkers' necks expires in December. And steelworkers want no more of it.

In the past three years profits have more than doubled while wages have remained at a standstill. Work loads have doubled, speed-up increased. A steelworker making \$2,000 in 1939 needs \$4,200 to maintain the same living standard today.

The no-strike clause in the present contract hasn't prevented a growing surge of stoppages, slow-downs and strikes from spreading throughout the industry with increasing frequency.

Steelworkers today are restive and in no mood to take it lying down. The will to fight has reached new heights. Philip Murray and the companies knew it.

Steelworkers are demanding a completely new contract. Murray admits that more than 8,000 resolutions for wages increases and contract changes have swamped his office.

THE DEMANDS of steelworkers, as expressed in local resolutions, include:

- A big wage increase. Some locals are demanding 25 cents; some 30 cents; others, 35 cents.

- A special increase for the lowest-paid workers. This is aimed at overcoming the growing gap in recent years between the skilled and unskilled, most of the latter being Negro and Mexican workers. The Timken Roller Bearing local at Canton, O., has demanded a special inequity increase for the lowest paid; others are demanding a \$1.50 minimum starting rate.

- Bust the wage freeze: frequent wage re-openers, one year contract.

- Time and a half and double-time for Saturdays and Sundays; paid holidays; improved vacations.

- Make the companies pay the full bill for pensions and welfare; pension eligibility after 20 years work.

- FEP contract clause; eliminate North-South differential.

- Better incentive rates; end speed-up; abolish no-strike clause.

- Expand the number of grievance committeemen; strengthen the steward system.

- Against a new steel price rise; against productivity-speed-up clauses; against long-term contracts; for membership ratification of contracts.

The wage policy committee has recognized these demands by including most of them in the 20-point program it has adopted. However, the wage demand is not specified by the W.P.C.

WHILE THE FIGHT for a completely new contract along the lines of the foregoing must be vigorously pushed and supported, special attention must be focused on the wage demand.

Rumor in financial magazines already has it that Murray is ready to settle for a dime or less.

It is already clear that the steel union officialdom (without the participation or approval of the wage policy committee) is cooking up another "magnificent victory package" wrapped in fancy Yuletide trimmings and labeled somewhere around "20 cents."

Steelworkers want a flat 25 or 30 cents wage increase and Murray will present a 20 or 25 cents "package." These two will be far from being the same thing. One is what the steel workers want and need; the other is Murray's sleight-of-hand hoodwinking.

The big business magazines, which always seem to know what is in the minds of the steel union leaders, report that Murray will seek a settlement of for from 8 to 12 cents plus a new wage-formula based on productivity. This will be dished up as a "big package."

WHAT'S INSIDE the proposed package? After we take off the fancy wrapping, we see:

1—Murray starts out by "seeking" 8 to 12 cents. This means he would end up by taking less, as he always has. This will not satisfy steelworkers anywhere.

2—The union leaders have already approved the Jones and Laughlin Productivity Plan. This plan equates the present wage rate with 76 percent of capacity of machines in the mills. It hitches wage increases to percentage of capacity above the 76 percent base. This formula has the approval of the WSB as being "non-inflationary."

THE J&L PLAN is being hailed by the union leaders as the "new formula" for all of steel and even for all of industry. It is a clear sign of what Murray wants negotiated for all of steel.

The J&L plan is a scheme to transform the steel mills into ver-

table mad-houses of speed-up. It is a wage-freeze based on the hot sweat of jet-plane speed-up. While it would compel all workers throughout the mills to work like hell to feed and keep up with the speed-up machines, its "benefits" would be limited to those working directly on machines. The "benefits" would again go to the relatively small group of highest skilled, while the mass of unskilled and semi-skilled, including the bulk of Negro workers, would find themselves frozen out of "benefits" in the midst of pools of sweat.

The J&L Plan must be rejected. All workers, in all industries, should vigorously oppose it because its adoption in steel would set the pattern for all industry. The J&L plan is no formula for wage increases; it is a formula for speed-up and freezing wages.

THERE IS ONLY ONE formula for wage increases: the united strength of organized labor fighting for wage increases every time workingmen need them.

Many steelworkers are demanding that wages be reckoned on the basis of take-home pay, after all deductions. This demand merits full support. With the new tax and price hikes, a 10 cent or even 15 cent wage increase would be meaningless. It takes at least 30 cents for it to show up even a little bit in take-home pay.

Steelworkers point to the companies, which insist on figuring profits after all deductions. That's the way wages must be figured, if that's what the companies want! is the reasoning of these workers. Figured on the basis of take-home pay and what the dollar can buy, steelworkers have actually suffered a big reduction in income. That is why steelworkers are fully justified in their modest demand for a 25 to 30 cents wage increase.

That is why the contemplated Murray package must be exposed for what it is. Once the steelworkers see the real facts behind the package, there is no doubt they will rally even stronger around their own demands and go all-out to fight for them.

[Representatives of the United States Steel Corp., pattern-setter of the steel industry's wages, and of the United Steelworkers of America, will open negotiations next Tuesday. U. S. Steel's head Benjamin Fairless already stated in a Cincinnati speech that the union's wage demands will wind up in the government's hands.]

Soviets at UN

(Continued From Page 4)

second speech, there is little point in arguing about "good faith" or "bad faith" or how a plan would work on paper.

UN observers believe the time has come for the Soviet Union to be taken at its word in the Assembly, which would prove precisely who is telling the truth and who isn't. The only power that can say "yes" or "no" to whether the current Assembly makes progress or not, is now the United States.

If it refuses to take the USSR at its word (or call the bluff, depending on how you look at it) then obviously it is the United States and not the USSR which is standing in the way of UN action.

Order Klan Chief Back to Jail For Life Term

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Minnesota Supreme Court on Friday ordered former Ku Klux Klan leader David C. Stephenson returned to Indiana to serve out a life term for the murder of a woman statehouse worker in 1925.

The decision apparently ended Stephenson's year-long fight against extradition to the state where he was once a powerful political figure and Grand Dragon of the Klan.

Stephenson had been confined in Hennepin County Jail in Minneapolis since Nov. 15, 1950, when he was arrested for parole violation in suburban Robbinsdale where he was employed in a printing shop. Indiana authorities claimed Stephenson broke parole by leaving Illinois without permission.

Gus Hall

(Continued from Page 1)

tween nations, no rights of political prisoners at home and no right to asylum for political refugees who oppose the Administration's insane war-making policies.

"Gus Hall's defense is more than a fight against the Smith Act in the U.S.A. It is a fight against the extension of the Smith Act and its offspring, McCarthyism, into the international arena, in the field of relations among sovereign nations.

In this sense, it is a direct fight against Wall Street's contempt for smaller nations, its swashbuckling lawlessness on a world scale (its illegal military invasion of Korea in violation of the UN Charter; its intervention in domestic affairs of other countries, such as the Italian elections, etc.). It is a fight for restoring the rule of lawful procedures in relations among nations in place of Truman's rule of force among nations. It is a fight for peace.

"The working class in Mexico, in Australia and in all European countries are showing by their demands for Gus Hall's freedom, that they know well the big issues involved.

"Let us American workers demonstrate that we knew the score also, and that this is also part of the fight for the freedom of all the Communist leaders, against the Smith Act, against fascism here, and for peace, tranquility and friendly relations among the nations of the world. Let us put an end to the rule of lawlessness, kidnapping and force which governs Washington today and threatens the peace and democracy of the world's peoples.

"Best regards to our fighting leader, Gus Hall, and to all members of the national committee of the Communist Party."

Pentagon Chief Sees Pope

CASTEL GONDOLFO, Italy.—Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the U. S. Chiefs of Staff, Friday was received by Pope Pius XII in a special 10-minute audience.

300 at Hearing on Teachers Pay Hike

PHILADELPHIA.—More than 300 people jammed the Board of Education budget hearing last week to back up demands by 24 labor and civic groups for wage increases for 11,000 teachers and school maintenance workers.

No-War Pact

(Continued from Page 2)

sponsibility for "world tension," see that the current war-drive will settle nothing and that a meeting of the big countries is the hope for peace.

In the same week, another nationally renowned voice was added to the call for peace talks when Rabbi Hillel Silver, in a sermon on Armistice Day at Cleveland, called for an acceptance of the Soviet Union's proposal made in Paris for a meeting of top leaders to discuss disarmament and a peace pact. He declared war was not inevitable and east and west can live and compete on a friendly basis. Attacking the rearming of the German Nazis as "incomprehensible and reprehensible," and assailing the North Atlantic war pact, Rabbi Silver said "Nobody wants war, but unless we get together and establish some kind of understanding, there exists the grave danger of stumbling into war."

Summing up this powerful sentiment for peace, the APC in calling for a million signatures to petitions said:

"Let us, the people of the United States, recording our voices in millions, assert our will for an end to the crisis, our will for a conference of the major powers in a peace agreement among them."

Cease Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

tinues these as well during the effort to end the war.

SABOTAGE STILL POSSIBLE

In short, the killing will go on at the insistence of the Pentagon, but the cease-fire line where the war may presumably end at the end of the 30 days has been settled by the two sub-committees. It still remains for the full negotiating committee to agree, though agreement is expected, according to press service reports.

It is still in the power of the Pentagon negotiators under this arrangement to stymie a full-scale truce by making impossible conditions regarding the exchange of prisoners or the enforcement of the proposed neutral buffer zone at the cease-fire line which was agreed on.

PROTESTS URGED PEACE

But the fact that the five-month negotiations have arrived at even the present agreement is seen as a result of the tremendous worldwide pressure for a end to the war. The endless stalling of the Pentagon negotiators was arousing open fears and protest even in the government circles of Great Britain. The concessions made again and again by the Korean-Chinese negotiators clearly impressed worldwide opinion with their sincere desire to end the war without delay. The New York Times reporter in Korea noted that GI morale was being affected by the prolongation of the negotiations. A Gallup Poll showed an American majority

favoring an immediate end to the slaughter.

Washington reaction was called "guarded optimism" by press services, with cold-water comments prevailing. Washington officials tried to dampen the peace hopes of the nation by warning of the "gravity of the issues still to be settled. Senators quickly warned against any "let-down" in piling up armaments. There were many attacks on the "Russians" in Korea though the opposing forces are American as against Korean and Chinese.

It was noted by observers that the recent propaganda about fake "atrocities" issued by Col. James Hanley in Tokyo was intended to break up the talks, or else to provide the issue for smashing up the 30-day truce negotiations which are now looming.

It was noted that if the 30-day limit is not to become meaningless, with renewed and extended war breaking out in December, the people will have to exert pressure on the White House for a final settlement and withdrawal of American forces.

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An Eye-Witness Account
THE THEATRE AND JEWISH CULTURE IN EUROPE TODAY
Chairman: DR. ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN
Sunday, November 25 — 8:30 P. M.
ALP CLUB, 220 W. 80 St. (B'way) Man. Subscription 75c

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Come Dance the
MAMBA, THE SAMBA, THE TANGO, THE RHUMBA
at the
ALP CLUB, 220 West 80th Street (B'way) Manhattan
Saturday Night — November 24 — 8:30
Subscription 50c

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JEFFERSON SCHOOL SUNDAY FORUM
presents
HOWARD SELSAM
on
'MARXISM AND RELIGION'
8 P. M.
Refreshments
Fee \$1.00
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
575 Ave. of the Americas, NYC

LAST TUESDAY NIGHT LECTURE
with **HOWARD FAST**
on *Literature and Reality*
November 27
The Novel of Socialist Realism
8:30 P. M.
Tickets for Series \$2.00
Admission \$1.00
Half Price for Students
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
575 Sixth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOOTENANNY
featuring Nadyne Brewer, Lillian Goodman, Jerry Atkins, Laura Duncan, Ernie Lieberman, Osborne Smith, Bob Olathe, Betty Sanders, John Motley, more. Penthouse — 13 Astor Pl. tonight, Sat. Nov. 24, Dancing too. Tickets \$1.20.

what's on

SATURDAY

Manhattan
SATURDAY NITE FILM CLUB presents a powerful drama of struggles for Civil Liberties, the courageous "Mr. Penn," starring Deborah Kerr, 111 W. 88th St. 3 showings beginning 8:30 sharp, admission \$1. to members only (apply). Social all evening.

THANKSGIVING HOOTENANNY AND DANCE TONIGHT—13 Astor Pl., Penthouse, featuring Betty Sanders, Osborne Smith, Nadyne Brewer, more, \$1.20.

HARLEM DANCE AND THEATRE GROUP presents "African Eve" featuring Asadata Dafora, dean of African Dance in the United States, authentic ceremonies and War Dance, conversation in Drums, Congo airs and songs of Ashanti, Frank Lopez, international ballads, authentic African refreshments and Decor. Saturday night, Nov. 24, 7:30 p.m. Harriet Tubman, 290 Lenox Ave., nr. 125th St. Donation: \$1.50.

"ZOYA" a great Soviet film on the heroic youth in the patriotic war, will be presented this Saturday night by the Jefferson Film Forum at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. 2 showings, 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. Also continuous dining and dancing in the lounge. Fee: \$1.

Bronx
COME ONE. COME ALL. to Tom Paine YPA. Thanksgiving Social and Square Dance, 724 Gerard Ave., 3 blocks west of Grand Concourse. Band, refreshments. Contribution 65c.

SUNDAY

Manhattan
TWO DAY — Soviet Cultural Festival. Sunday, Monday, Nov. 25, 26, from 2 p.m. both days. Photographic Exhibits, Soviet films. Nov. 25, 1:30 p.m. Concert of Soviet Music and Dance. Nov. 26, 2 p.m. Lecture on Soviet Literature by Dr. Joshua Kunitz, at Yugoslav-American Home, 405 W. 41st St. Admission day 25c. Concert 75c. Lecture 50c. Sponsored by Women's Committee, National Council American-Soviet Friendship, 114 E. 32nd St., N.Y. 16.

PAUL MANN, Actor Director: An eye-witness account—the Theatre and Jewish Culture in Europe Today, 220 W. 80th St. (B'way) ALP. Subs. 75c—8:30 p.m.

MARXISM AND RELIGION will be the topic of the Sunday Forum at the Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave. Speaker: Howard Selsam. Refreshments. Fee: \$1. 8 p.m.

Bronx
TURKEY TROT AT CLUB UNITY—dancing, 114 E. 125th St. 8:30 p.m. 100 E. 125th St. (btw. 85. Blvd.), Bus. 254.

Brooklyn
ONE DAY ONLY extraordinary Christmas Fair, Sunday, Nov. 25 all day. Look for our advertisement in this issue.

SIDNEY FINKELSTEIN speaks on "Art and Politics," Sunday, Nov. 25—3 p.m. Boro Park ALP, 4222 13th Ave., Brooklyn, social follows. Contribution \$1.

ONE DAY ONLY extraordinary Christmas Fair for Civil Rights: All day Sunday, Nov. 25, mountains of bargains complete toy store, gifts, jewelry, linens, lots more new stuff. In person, Howard Fast, Lloyd Brown, John Howard Lawson for autographs. JUE Hall, 180 Montague St. (All subways to Boro Hall) Brooklyn. Admission free. Brooklyn Heights CRC.

Coming
THE CONCLUDING LECTURE of the Fast series on Literature and Reality will be on The Novel in the U.S. Today, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 8:00 p.m. Fee \$1. 50c for students, at the Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL presents Aber Berry on Current Events, Monday evening, 8:30 p.m. at the Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave., N.Y.C. Fee: 50c.

WHAT'S LATIN AMERICA TO YOU? Tuesday night hear Jesus Colon tell how the peoples of Latin America fight on our side against the big American trusts and monopolies. It's another Tuesday Peace Forum at the 7th West ALP Club, 2588 Broadway (108rd St.). 8:30 p.m., Nov. 27, 50c admission.

CHILDREN'S PARTY — stories, games, refreshments, Child Photographer, "swap shop" bring children outgrown clothes. Children 25c. Adults free, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 2, 2 to 5 p.m. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Sponsored by Institute Class.

HIT THE DECK—Lend a Hand, We'll "Scuttle" the Smith Act Dance" Oatis McCrea's Orchestra, Laura Duncan, Hesh Bernard, Lill Goodman, and Jerry Atkins. Sat., Dec. 8, 51 Penthouse Ballroom, 13 Astor Pl. Asp. Maritime Labor Comm. to Defend Al Lannon. Adm. \$1 in adv. \$1.25 at door.

"A HUNT MIT STACHEK," a Jewish folk opera, will be performed by the Jewish People's Chorus of New York, conducted by Maurice Ranch, direction and choreography by Lillian Shapiro. Saturday evening, December 1, at Hunter College, 99th and Park. Participating in opera: D. Bernstein, Bob De Cormier, Meyer Eisenberg, Y. Lowenstein, Goldie Russler, Laya Schaefer, A. Sendroff. Program also includes: "Martir Brut," an oratorio, performed by the Jewish People's Philharmonic Chorus, Leo Kopt, conductor; orchestral works by the New York Mandolin Symphony Orchestra, Samuel Firstman, conductor. This concert commemorates the Fifteenth Anniversary of the death of Jacob Schaefer, the father of progressive Jewish music in the United States. Admission: Jewish Music Alliance, 1 Union Square West, AL 3-3334.

Greek Peace Advocates Face Mass Trial

The Council of Greek-Americans of New York today called on the American people to protest the mass trial of 93 Greek peace advocates now going on before an Athens Courts-martial.

The Council calls for protests to Premier Plastiras in Athens and to the United Nations, General Assembly, in Paris.

"Only an aroused public opinion can win freedom for the 93 and others who are being brought to 'trial' in Athens," the Council appeal declared.

"With so many on trial, everyone is disturbed and surprised that the trial is practically over. With interference of the U. S. Ambassador Peurifoy, marathon sessions have taken place and already 13 have been sentenced to death. Among them being N. Beloyannis, member of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party.

The haste in this farcical trial is evident. Parliament has passed a Decree abolishing courts-martial for civilians, but has not stated when it will be enforced.

On November 13, Athens police broke into homes at early dawn and rounded-up some 70 democrats on the alleged charge they were "planning sabotage and acts of terrorism."



For Him . . . The Truce Conference Devilled Just One Second Too Long

—From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Nov. 13

Why must the killing go on in Korea? If the Pentagon is ready to have a truce "in 30 days" why not now? The above cartoon powerfully expresses the desire of every American, regardless of his politics, for an immediate end to the Korean slaughter. The nation should urge President Truman to order the generals to call an immediate halt to the killing at the line already agreed on.

INJUNCTION JUDGES LOSE
LOUISVILLE (FP). — Louisville's two injunction judges were swept out of office in a general Democratic election victory here.

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A trial will convince you of our excellent Chinese cuisine
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Says People Can Lift CCNY Ban On Paul Robeson

Nat Ross, executive secretary of the New York State Civil Rights Congress, Friday declared that the victory won in the case of Dr. DuBois can be followed up immediately by a lifting of the ban on Paul Robeson, recently barred from addressing CCNY students.

"The same popular opposition that would not let Dr. DuBois go to jail can now prevent the forcible silence of the great voice of Paul Robeson," Ross continued. He urged all New Yorkers to call or write City College President Wright demanding that Robeson be allowed to talk.

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WASHINGTON'S BONN PACT FALLS FLAT IN W. GERMANY

The highly-touted Paris Pact between West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and the U. S., Britain and France to grant the Bonn regime 'full' sovereignty 'fell flat' with the German people, New York Times correspondent Drew Middleton admitted Friday. This reaction came, Middleton said, "despite efforts by the Office of the U.S. High Commissioner and the Federal (Bonn) government to picture it as a triumph of German statesmanship and U.S. political acumen."

Cited by Middleton as two of the factors which "cooled West German enthusiasm" over the results of the Adenauer talks were the formation of a "potentially powerful non-Communist Emergency Committee to combat rearmament and the receipt by President Theodor Heuss of a second letter on German unity from Wilhelm Pieck, East German premier."

Middleton declared: "Despite the Chancellor's two days of deliberation Germany's attitude toward integration with the West appeared tonight to be a good deal less favorable than it was when Dr. Adenauer departed on his journey to Paris."

Of the new organization formed to fight West German rearmament Middleton wrote:

"The establishment by Dr. Gustave Heinemann, former Federal Minister of the Interior, and Frau Helene Wessel, head of the Catholic Center party, of an Emergency Committee to Save European Peace by fighting German rearmament marked the entrance into German politics of a neutralist anti-rearmament party appealing to both Protestants and Roman Catholics."

"At a press conference Dr. Heinemann and Frau Wessel declared that they had organized their committee because they believed the West German people were largely against rearmament and that the views of the people were being disregarded by the Government."

The Times writer said Pieck, President of the German Demo-

cratic Republic, had written President Heuss on the "latter's refusal to discuss unity, which the Federal President will neither answer nor make public."

As for the Paris agreement, Middleton said it "served to clear up only a few rather unimportant points."

Dockers Pact

(Continued from Page 3)

minutes were prepared with the help of Veronica Hennessy, secretary to Ryan. It was then that Waldman stepped up and accused Spencer of false testimony and said these minutes were "prepared in my office by me from notes I took." Spencer then admitted he lied and chairman Martin P. Catherwood of the committee said possible perjury action against Sepner may be taken up by the committee over the weekend.

Spencer admitted that he and David Roche, another official of the ILA, tabulated the votes that were supposed to have been cast in the claimed two-to-one approval of the Ryan-negotiated contract. It was in defiance of that vote as a fake vote that the strike broke out.

Spencer also admitted to the committee that he had been secretary-treasurer of Local 866 since 1935, without once going before the members for reelection and that in the past ten years the local had held only "three or four" meetings. Asked why the meeting of the local is scheduled for Dec. 11, he admitted "the purpose of the meeting is to get rid of me."

The possible use of a Coast Guard screening list of supposed "Communists" in the ILA to purge active strikers was strongly hinted by Patrick J. (Packy) Connolly, executive vice-president of the ILA, another witness before the committee. Connolly, the ILA's representative on the C.G. screening appeals board, said he obtained a list of 56 supposed donors to a Communist defense fund, from "an official secret source" which has been sent to locals for use as an expulsion weapon.

Classified Ads

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FURNISHED 3 rooms, subrent, sunny, airy, rent reasonable, phone morning if convenient, references, CHelsea 2-7154.

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MANDOLIN CLASSES
MANDOLIN—Class for beginners, starts Monday, Nov. 26 at 7 p.m. Instruction free to members, dues 50c weekly. Come and register, \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization, N.Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra at 106 E. 14th St. near 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

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beds are placed close together, few patients have tables but use chairs placed alongside the beds for medicine and personal effects.

TB HITS CITY'S NEGROES AND PUERTO RICANS HARDEST

Official Report Cites Disease as Major Health Problem; Fourth of Cases Are Negroes

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

THE MENACE OF TUBERCULOSIS among the city's teeming millions, particularly in the Negro and Puerto Rican communities, has hit home again. It has been officially brought to the public's attention by Mayor Impellitteri's personal appeal for support to the 1951 Christmas Seal Cam-

paign of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

The Amsterdam News of Harlem took editorial notice of the frightening figures on TB incidence and rise on Nov. 17, backed the campaign and noted its especial significance to the Negro community.

In his letter to Dr. Wilson C.

Smillie, president of the Association, Mayor Impellitteri said that "to keep tuberculosis from spreading in our city is a responsibility each of us can and must share. . . . But yet since his tenure as Mayor and when he was a member of the Board of Estimate as President of the City Council and Acting Mayor one can search without success for any campaign or fight he waged for more TB facilities. And he could use his high office to win the support of the people for one of his campaign pledges."

THIS SAME CONDITION still persists if it is not aggravated. It was reported by the New York Times on March 10, 1949. It was the subject of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's remarks before the City Planning Commission Dec. 20, 1950, when he urged funds for a TB hospital in Harlem.

In the Negro community of Bedford-Stuyvesant though its population constitutes only 3 percent of the city, its tuberculosis deaths were 22.5 percent of the city's total last year. And the TB death rate there went up from 17.4 percent in 1948 to 22.5 in 1950.

These two Negro communities have always been jimmied in the allocation of city funds. Last year \$1,545,000 for site acquisition was granted but so far no construction plans have gotten underway. And only \$60,000 was allocated for improvement of conditions at Harlem Hospital.

FIGURES like these can be piled on top of each other. The point is just as the Association statement declared, "tuberculosis is a major public health problem in New York City."

Over all figures show that "during the first nine months of 1951 (on an average) each day twenty-one persons were struck down as new victims. . . . If the percentage has not jumped since 1951, 7 of these were Negroes or Puerto Ricans."

Hence the appeal of the Association in the Christmas Seal campaign is particularly urgent this year. And it would behoove Mayor Impellitteri, and all other city officials to "share" responsibility and do something to stop TB in New York City.

THE ALARMING PROPORTIONS of the TB menace are seen in the 7,717 new cases of TB reported in 1950. Of these 1,934 or 25 percent of the total were Negroes; 574, or 7 percent of the total were Puerto Ricans. Six percent were unclassified according to nationality. Hence, though the Negro population of the city is slightly more than 8 percent of the total, one-fourth of the TB victims are Negroes.

Then if the Negro and Puerto Rican percentages are considered in the classified figures they provide 34 percent of all the City's TB victims.

FOR MANY YEARS this paper has exposed the high incidence of TB in the slum areas Negroes are forced to live in, and has demanded more facilities to care for the sick. In the July 18, 1948, issue of The Worker, Abner W. Berry exposed the horrifying conditions in the TB ward at Harlem Hospital.

New Yorkers to See Exhibit on Soviet Culture

The Committee of Women of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship announces that this coming Sunday and Monday, New Yorkers will have an opportunity to see a photographic exhibit in color of the great Soviet construction projects such as hydroelectric stations, canals, connecting rivers, irrigation systems as well as exhibits on other aspects of Soviet life and culture.

As part of the Festival, there will be a showing of new Soviet films as well as a revival of some of the outstanding old films.

On Sunday evening, there will be a Concert of Soviet music with the participation of prominent artists and dance groups.

A lecture on Soviet Literature by Dr. Joshua Kunitz is arranged for Monday evening.

The Festival takes place at the Yugoslav-American Home, 405 W. 41 St. (near Ninth Ave.), New York City.

Afternoon admission — 25 cents.

Admission to Concert — 75 cents.

Admission to Lecture — 50 cents.

Combination ticket for all events—\$1.25.

Tickets are available at the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 114 E. 32 St.—Room 803—or the box office on the days of the events.

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Have You Asked Yourself?

- What Do the French, Italian, Polish and Soviet Workers Think About Us?
- Is There Religion in Poland?
- Is There Slave Labor in the Soviet Union?
- Is There War Hysteria in Europe?
- Are the Russian Unions Government - Controlled?
- What About Discrimination?

To Get an Answer to These and Other Questions

American trade unionists went to Europe. Three delegations visited Italy, France, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Soviet Union. They will tell you what they saw and heard at a

PUBLIC MEETING
Wednesday, Nov. 28 — 7:30 P.M.
MANHATTAN CENTER — Main Ballroom
34th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City
Admission: 50 cents, including tax

A major part of the evening will be devoted to **QUESTIONS FROM THE AUDIENCE** and **ANSWERS FROM THE DELEGATES.**

SPEAKERS:

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BILL WALLACE
Secretary, District 4, UE

HECTOR JACQUES
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BETTY SANDERS
will sing songs from countries in Europe

Other Delegates Who Will Participate in Question and Answer Period Are: LEE CANDEA, former Vice-President of Local 6, Hotel Workers, AFL; JOE DE ROSA, Executive Board Member, Local 1227, UE; CARRIE ELLIS, Executive Board Member, Local 140, Furniture Workers, CIO; ESTHER LETZ, Member, District 65; MOLLY LUCAS, Member, District 65, Office Workers; VINCENT MOSCATO, Member of Department Store Union I-S; CLARA SHAVELSON, Member, Local 9, ILGWU; MAURICE WECHSLER, Business Agent, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union; FRANK WEDL, President Local 848, Brotherhood of Painters, AFL; and Others.

Chairman of the Evening: LEON STRAUS
Executive Secretary, Joint Board, Fur Dressers & Dyers Union

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Starts SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 3 p. m.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, from 2 p. m.

Photographic Exhibits of great construction projects and all aspects of Soviet life

showing of new and revival of old Soviet films

Sunday, November 25 — 7:30 p.m.

Concert of Soviet Music and Dance

Prominent artists and United Russian Choral Groups of N. Y.
Volga Folk Dance Group

Monday, November 26 — 8:00 p.m.

Lecture on Soviet Literature by DR. JOSHUA KUNITZ

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405 West 41st Street (Near 9th Avenue) N.Y.C.

Afternoon Admission 25c
Tickets to Concert 75c
Tickets to Lecture 50c
Combination ticket to all events \$1.25 (tax included)

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SATURDAY, NOV. 24
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A story of heroic Soviet youth in the great patriotic war

2 Showings: 8:30 and 10:30

Continuous dancing and dining from 8:30 to 1:30 in the lounge

Feet \$1.00 — 575 Sixth Ave.

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

NOVEMBER 25, 1951

SECTION 2

I Came Back to a NEW China

A distinguished journalist and author tells of the changes that have come to the country he knew from his earliest childhood.

By ISRAEL EPSTEIN

(Mr. Epstein, journalist and author of "The Unfinished Revolution in China," has just returned to China after several years travel in the United States and Europe.)

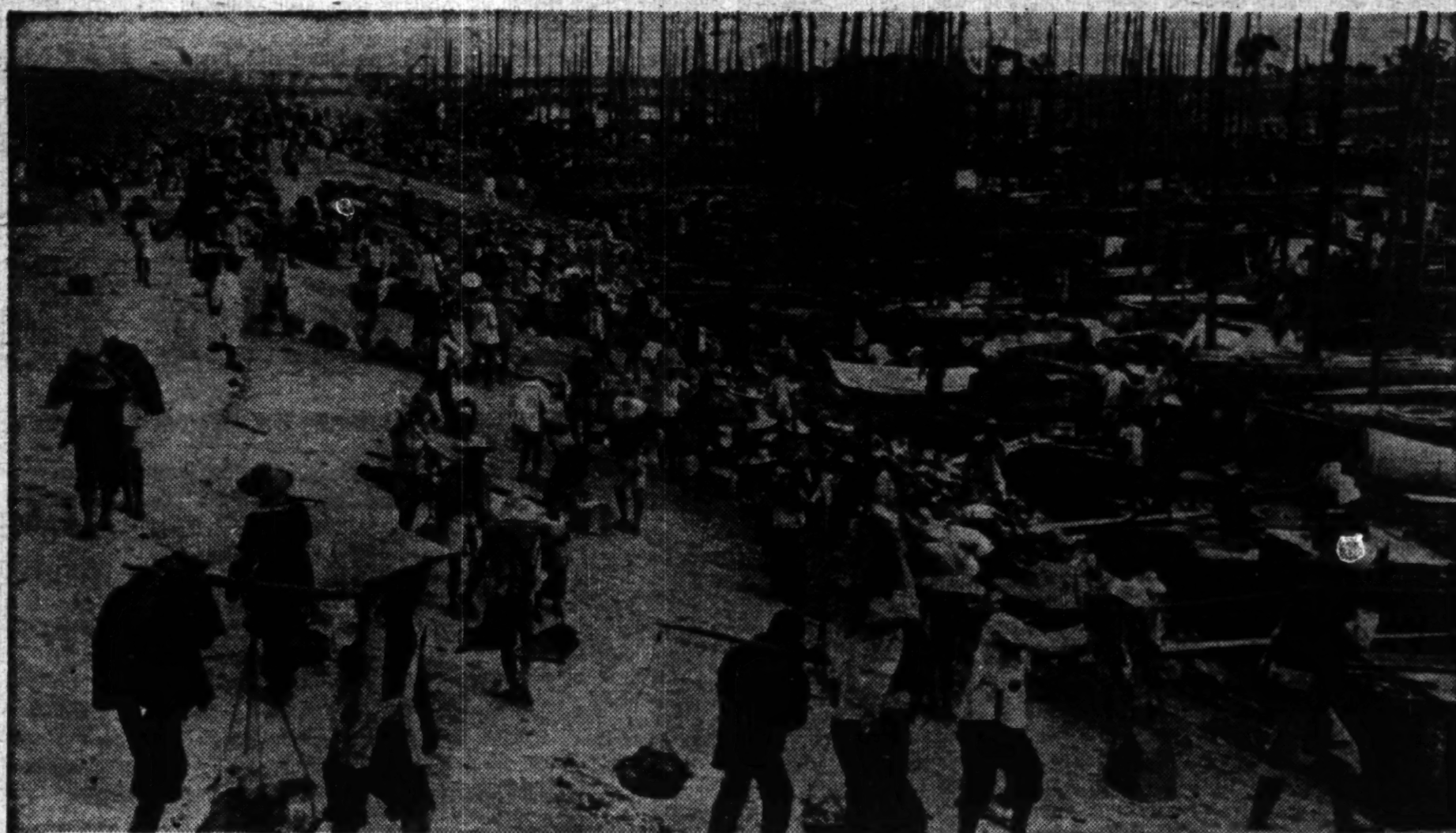
PEKING.

I GREW up, from my earliest childhood, in one of the imperialist-dominated "treaty ports" of old China. During the war with Japan, I saw the foul decay of the Kuomintang on the one hand and the heroism of the Chinese people, with the growth of their new forces, on the other. Then I spent six years in a United States which its rulers are trying to push into the night of fascism and the hell of war. Now, I have returned to the new China—the China of the people—that has already existed for two years.

Despite the obvious points of difference, the United States today smells much like China under the Kuomintang. There is the same suppression of progressive thought coupled with endless self-righteous boasting to hide bottomless rulingclass corruption. There is the same blare of propaganda to make the people believe that those who defend them are criminals while those who rob them are alone fit to lead. There is the same alliance of government secret agents with vile "intellectual" turncoats and prostitutes on the one hand and the actual criminal underworld on the other.

In 1941, at the time of the New Fourth Army Incident, I saw gangsters break the windows of the bookstore on the ground floor of the Hsin Hua Jih Pao in Chungking, the only newspaper that dared openly tell the truth in the Kuomintang capital. In 1950, when the leaders of the U. S. Communist Party were under indictment, I saw hoodlums break the windows of the bookstore on the ground floor of the Jefferson School in New York, the only school that dared openly teach the truth in the capital of American Big Business. In 1946, Kuo Mo-jo and other Chinese cultural leaders were beaten by paid toughs for daring to meet in Chungking and demand the peace needed by the Chinese people. In 1949, hoodlums at Peekskill, N. Y., beat up hundreds of people and threatened to lynch Paul Robeson, the pride and light of America's democratic culture, for daring to lift his great voice for the peace the American people need no less than any other.

In China under the Kuomintang, one remembers, every progressive idea was persecuted as a reflection of the influence of the "alien party." How laughable this is today, when the Communist Party has led the Chinese people to their first true independence and ownership of their own soil. In America under Truman, the same cry of "alien" is raised against all progressive action—but history will move in the same way and deliver the same verdict. Reactionaries and fascists are pretty much the same everywhere, whether the little moustache hides an Adolf Hitler, a Chiang Kai-shek or merely a posturing Mr. Acheson in a world where so many of his ilk have already come to grief. There is no originality in their methods and no originality in their main motive—which



The countryside was familiar to him, says the author of this article, but no longer the same. The people were changing their country. Here are workers joining in the construction of vast river dams, hydro-electric stations and land reclamation.



is fear of the people and of the future and of all thought that serves the people or the future. It must be admitted that, in this at least, they have reason. The peoples everywhere have either won or are marching towards victory—the only thing that varies is the time that separates those who have not yet won from the hour of their triumph.

How do things look in China, where the people have taken over? In China today the past has ceased to be a shackle, and one can already see the outlines of the future.

This was forcibly brought home to me as soon as our ship cast anchor at Taku Bar, at the mouth of the river that leads to Tientsin. The longshoremen who climbed briskly aboard were different as day from night from the ragged, haggard, contract gang port workers of Kuomintang days. They asked where we were going and I say "Peking." One of them demanded immediately, "Then you will see Chairman Mao?" I answered that I hoped, indeed, to catch sight of him at the October celebration. Perhaps I gave the wrong impression, but a score of men soon gathered, pointing us out and explaining excitedly, "They are going to see Chairman Mao, they are going to see Chairman Mao." What a contrast to my eight years as correspondent in various Kuomintang capitals, when I never heard anyone, soldier, sailor, tinker or tailor, indicate the slightest interest in whether I had ever seen or was likely to see Chiang Kai-shek. The reason is clear. Mao Tse-tung belongs to the people.

The countryside the train passed through the first hour from the sea was familiar to me, yet no longer the same.

I remembered it as unproductive, salt-soiled, covered more with weeds and scrub than with crops. Now it was rich-green with rice, never grown in this northern region before, and crisscrossed with neat new irrigation ditches. The earth itself, I was told when I enquired, had been washed free of salt with water from many pump-stations. The fields no longer belonged to the landlords but to the tillers, who cared for it as never before.

In Tientsin, the city in which I spent my early years, I saw great department stores jammed with goods of every description and full of customers of a totally new type—workers and peasants. Time was when anyone in worker or peasant garb would not only lack the money to go into such shops; if he did venture in, the clerks would never dream of serving him, but on the contrary would try to push him out of the door. Now, with better wages and no rents or interest to rob them, the former poor were the buyers. Also in Tientsin, I saw the old marble government buildings of the former foreign "concessions" erected to overawe the people of China, turned into public libraries for all.

In ever-magnificent Peking, I saw the gold-tile roofed palaces and temples, built by dynasties of emperors and later turned into pleasure-grounds for foreign tourists, really used, for the first time, by the common folk whose forefathers both paid for them and built them with bitter labor and consummate skill. Tai Miao, the old Temple of the Imperial Ancestors, for example, is now the Workers' Palace of Culture.

Everywhere there is a sense of
(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

World of Labor

The Mine Union Gets A Report From Europe

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE DELEGATION of the United Mine Workers to several recent international labor conferences in Europe, including those of the International Confederation of "Free" Trade Unions, ILO and Miners' International, brought back a revealing report to the recent executive board session of the UMW. As published in the Nov. 1 United Mine Workers Journal, the conclusions are that "workers' economic progress is subordinated to official (government) policy" and the tendency among the Marshall Plan controlled unions to "defer labor action to political considerations."

The report assesses the results of the Marshall Plan in much the same terms that some traveling AFL and CIO leaders have recently described it. It says wage scales in Marshallized Europe are "so miserably poor that it is hard to understand how the workers exist" and added "in our opinion Western Europe is in a bad status."

The report went on that "the economic picture was luxury on one hand, poverty on the other" and "the upper classes in many countries were artful tax dodgers and they benefited more from application of the Marshall Plan than any other group."

Thus we have another delegation of rightwing leaders returning from Europe to confess that the facts of life refute very brutally the line of policy they forced their members to support. True, we hasten to add, the UMW's leaders were not as warm to this foreign policy as were the AFL and CIO leaders. But they



did help split the World Federation of Trade Unions and became part of the Marshallized ICFTU.

What was the prime reason given by the splitters for quitting the WFTU and forming the ICFTU? The refusal of the WFTU to conform itself to the requirements of the stooges of Wall Street in the governments of Western Europe and accept a starvation level in the interest of "recovery" as directed by the ECA authorities to those countries.

This brings us to the second point in the report of the UMW delegation—the charge that ICFTU affiliates were "subordinated" to their respective government. This is indeed ironic when it is recalled that when the "western-minded" labor leaders quit the WFTU, they charged that the latter's affiliates were "government dominated." They even put the word "free" in the name of their new "international" to emphasize that point. But they aren't free. Here's what Vice-President Kennedy of the UMW reported on what he found in Europe:

"One of the difficulties of Europe today is the fact that the mine unions and their officers seem to have a complex that everything has to be done by the government. They have lost sight of their economic power and influence, and they resort to a political aim in practically every particular."

He noted this illusion was especially strong in Britain as developed under the Laborite Government, but, he added, the political change will now force the British miners to resort to their own economic strength and drop "dependence on government."

At the ICFTU congress, the UMW delegates reported, "the trend of thinking" among the "free" unions was dependence on their governments.

"The governments of many nations have not been sympathetic in the least with the status of the workers," continued the report, "and we made it clear that we do not and could not rely upon such governmental action; that what such a government could give it could also

take away. We urged aggressive action to organize the workers into strong labor unions. . . ."

The best that the UMW delegation was able to report on their viewpoint was an "undercurrent" of support for it in the ICFTU, but a very pessimistic conclusion is drawn on the official reception given that advice. They go to considerable length to report how an effort to get a place for a UMW representative on the ICFTU executive board was ruled out in the constitutions committee with Victor Reuther, the chairman, most instrumental in doing the dirty work. "We regret we are unable to make a more favorable report," conclude the delegates.

The UMW's delegates report nothing of conditions in unions outside the ICFTU or outside the Marshallized orbit. But if they had they'd have to note that the WFTU's big French and Italian labor federations, far from "subordinating" themselves to the wills of their respective governments, are waging militant struggles for their economic interests. Witness how the French miners are on strike—very much unlike ICFTU-influenced miners. Witness how the Italian Confederation of Labor is fighting. And it is because of these two major federations of labor that the smaller pro-ICFTU affiliates in France and Italy are forced to fight on occasions side-by-side with the left forces.

On the other hand, the report's reference to governments unsympathetic to labor couldn't have possibly related to any of the New Democracies or the Soviet Union. For those are labor governments and a tour through the coal areas of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary or the USSR would have illustrated to the UMW delegates what that means. Political influence is not bad, as even the UMW discovered in its own experience. But there is a difference between "subordination" of labor to a government and a government being controlled by, and "subordinated" to, the working class.

Workers' Letters from the Shops

Coast Docker Tells Effect of Screening

SEATTLE

Editor, The Worker:

The longshoremen here are awakening from their apathy toward screening.

A year ago the standard comment on this subject was, "Oh, well, I've got my pass," or "We've got to have some way to keep the waterfront safe." But the tune is changing now.

With the 1951 Navy pass in effect, the Navy's program of blacklisting becomes more apparent. Scores of men who were pure enough in 1950 have become contaminated in 1951. Men who have taken a right wing stand consistently on the union floor have been screened. The most classic example was that of the rightwinger in Local 19 who aspires to become a pie-card and who bragged from the floor that he would scab if the union struck against the screening program. Now he's blacklisted.

An acquaintance of mine received a letter to the effect that he could not have a hearing and that there was no possibility of his receiving a pass. Apparently the Navy has abandoned all pretense of justice. They are getting desperate, and as their despair grows, the longshoremen's eyes open.

I received a letter from the Navy security office that was a wonderful example of the clarity of their charges. This so-called "bill of particulars" against me reads: "This is to notify you that your application for a 1951 Navy Waterfront Pass has been rejected for reasons of unsuitability." Period.

I have worked around ships for nine years and I have never been fired from a job. To be called "unsuitable" all of a sudden smacks of something rotten. It is things like this that are waking up the workers.

The local daily scab sheet says that commercial docks will soon start to handle military cargo. This is one of the last loopholes that are left to plug. This means that without a pass a man will not have access to work on any dock. If the ILWU doesn't take this on, it will forfeit its reputation as the champion of the worker.

It is heartening to see the longshoremen waking up to this insidious plot to wreck the hiring hall and the union. But realization is not enough. We need a program of action. Remember the fighting slogan: "An injury to one is an injury to all."

A LONGSHOREMAN



Getting Action in a Garment Factory

New York.

Dear Editor:

Some time ago a letter from an International Ladies Garment Workers Union worker appeared in the columns of the Shop Correspondence Page. The writer of the letter was concerned with the present speedup system and how it affects the shop workers. At the end of the letter he makes the remark that it's about time that something should be done in the ILGWU.

Permit me to add some of my experiences on the same subject. I am a woman operator on dresses. I work in a closed shop. We make a good line of dresses, all different prices. Classes were created according to how fast a certain group of operators works. The slow worker gets the cheapest dresses, the smallest bundles, regardless of ability to produce a good garment.

By getting the good garment he would have a chance to make up for the slowness and make a living. But it does

not help her much to complain to the chairman, or to the union agent, or to the boss. The situation remains the same. When finally one shop worker was not called back for the season this group did not move a finger to do anything about it.

But in an out-of-town shop making a cheap line of dresses, employing only women—Negro and white, all nationalities—the shop worker also faces a very hard problem. But he is better protected. The boss is up against an iron wall if he tries to fire worker or victimize the slow worker. If he tries it all faces are turned to the chairlady and the committee of five, waiting for a sign of action. This way a few attempts to change from a whole garment to section (part) work was prevented. This is a small example of what I saw. Something can be done if the rank and file takes action in their hands and don't permit their union rules to remain only on paper.

An ILGWU Worker.

How Prejudice Can Be Quickly Cleaned Up

DETROIT

Editor, The Worker:

An incident occurred at the Briggs Conner plant here which shows how quickly prejudice can be cleaned up.

Four Negro women, with from 12 to 17 years seniority, were transferred to the Conner plant when the company closed down its Meldrum plant. They were put on the wash line where there have only been white women working up to now.

Some white women workers objected. They demanded that the Negro women be sent away. Their union committee man, from Local 742, UAW-CIO, told

them no soap. He said the Negro workers have high seniority and anyone who didn't like it could just plain punch out. The foreman agreed that the company had no choice but to employ the women with greatest seniority.

When they found there was nothing they could do to enforce jimcrow, the white women workers went back to work alongside their Negro co-workers. At first the atmosphere was tense. But by the very next day, they had learned the lesson that people are people, and all were laughing and talking together, the best of friends.

BRIGGS WORKER

The Birmingham T.C.I. Walkout

Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Editor:

I am writing this letter so that workers can know the truth about the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. walkout.

I have worked in coke plants in Fairfield for the past 10 years. I have seen a lot go by that I didn't like nor did I think the other workers liked either. We just were green as corn as far as knowing just what the score was. In the last 10 years I have learned a lot of things about the great T.C.I.

One good thing that happened to us through the Lord's blessing is that big meeting the union had in January which made the T.C.I. classify the men on their jobs and also described just what each job called for in work load and duties. Since January of this year the union let us know about our classification. I found out I was in Class 11. I run a machine in coke. All through the year they have been hiring men. It was in the last two months they started laying off men.

Now the company wants us to do two men's jobs and get the pay of a lower classification. What I mean is—take me. I am class 11. Now the company wants me to do my class 11 job and class 5 but does not want me to get the pay for class 5 and class 1.

The worker in coke started the strike which has Birmingham business almost at a standstill. Every one is grumbling about when are we going back. They don't stop to realize that we have some of the hottest and most distasteful jobs with the company and that we are not going to go back until this thing is straight. The Steel Union said the strike was unauthorized. Well, let me tell you if you try three and four times to try to talk to the man and also tell him what you plan to do and he doesn't pay you any mind, what are you going to do next? The Good Book says the Good Lord helps those who help themselves. We have learned a lot about some of the lowdown tricks that our union makes behind our backs. But we know that nowadays it seems like everybody is ready to sell himself for the almighty dollar.

A Coke Worker.

How They're Rebuilding Stalingrad

STALINGRAD, USSR
STALINGRAD is not just being reconstructed. First because they have already rebuilt most of the city. Second, as Boris Goldman, the 32-year-old chief architect of Stalingrad put it, they are "rectifying the errors of capitalism in rebuilding the city." He explained that Tsaritsyn (renamed in 1925) had developed as any other city under capitalism without real planning.

Though the dry dusty winds from the steppes have always made it difficult to plant trees and grass in the city, Stalingrad is now becoming a garden city with tree-lined boulevards, parks, gardens and squares. Sprawled along over 37 miles on the banks of the Volga, communication was often difficult for the ordinary person in the city. Now every section and community in the city is being built complete in itself as far as working shopping, schools, hospitals, health and recreation are concerned.

(As Goldman explained that last point I recalled how Stuyvesant Town was built without regard for schools and community services in east midtown Manhattan, not to speak of its despicable jimmer.)

The whole of the population will be centered nearer to the village—the artery which long ago made this such a vital communications center of Russia. A beautiful terraced boulevard, with three lanes—one above the other for traffic and promenading—is being constructed along the river side.

The city levelled during the war was originally built without plan in Czarist Russia. The vast city—it stretches for 37 miles along the Volga—will be a series of complete communities.

By JOSEPH CLARK

Stalin Prospect is being built to traverse the length of the whole city, more than 37 miles long and will also be a garden street. At intervals along this avenue there will be big squares at the end, which is in the vicinity of the Stalingrad site of the enormous Volga-Don canal, there will be a huge monument to Stalin who organized the defense of Tsaritsyn in the civil war right after the revolution and who devised the strategy which smashed the Hitlerites in the greatest battle of all time just nine years ago.

The Volga-Don canal which is nearing completion will also be used to provide water for the greenery in Stalingrad. And as the architect shows you the plans, models of stately buildings, outlines of the new children's park, the central park of culture, the river embankment, the stadium with 40,000 seats, the zoo, the playgrounds, you believe his words that this will be a most beautiful city in eight or ten years when the construction will be completed.

But what about the city today? Gold-

man points out that over 80 percent of all the prewar living space has already been rebuilt with the biggest effort put into big apartment houses. Ninety schools have been built, two theaters, two new movie houses just finished, four colleges, 19 technical schools, 90 children's institutes (kindergartens, nurseries), etc. Last year alone 130,000 square meters of living quarters were built (the figure doesn't include kitchens, bathrooms, halls, etc.).

You can still see some of the ruins of war in Stalingrad—the city which had been laid to waste as no other city in the world. But the major impression you get today is of a city rebuilt of new homes and new life. The finishing touches are being put on the new dramatic Theater which stands majestically in the Square of Fallen Heroes. And the signs tell you that the theater season which was just opening when I came here will feature productions of Two Gentlemen from Verona by Shakespeare, Hans Christian Andersen's Snow Maiden (for the children) Gorky's Yegor Bulit-

achev, plays by Ostrovsky and Tolstoy as well as by modern Soviet dramatists Korneichuk, Chipurin and others.

All along the new Street of Peace you see beautiful new apartment houses, five, six stories high with balconies for most apartments. But for that matter you see these new apartments all over the city. Here and there you still see the ground floor of a building with a family living in it, though the upper stories were destroyed by shot and shell. But the dugouts where people lived during the trying times right after the war are gone. There isn't a trace of debris or rubble in the city. The big plants "Red October" steel mill, the tractor plant and many others are not only rebuilt, but bigger than prewar and producing at much higher levels than before the war.

The department store where Marshal Von Paulus surrendered has not only been rebuilt as a fine four-story structure with marble columns and beautiful fixtures, but it has a variety of consumer goods greater than it ever had before. You can buy anything from pins and needles to the luxury model electric refrigerator, suits, dresses and coats as well as electric coffee percolators and vacuum cleaners. And the crowds stream in and out of the store all day long.

Beautiful monuments are being built to commemorate the men who carried the hopes of civilization on their shoulders in that crucial winter of 1942-43. But the most wonderful monument of all is the new Stalingrad that has arisen proudly from the ruins.

They've Ruined Another Game

The pressure of commercialism has turned college football into a growing sinister big business headed for scandal. Here's what honest coaches and players say about it. . . .

By LESTER RODNEY

FOOTBALL is a good game. What it has been turned into by money-hungry colleges and the win-at-any-price pressures put on coaches by wealthy alumni and college administrations is something else.

The premeditated slugging of Johnny Bright, Drake University's great Negro star, by an Oklahoma A&M player at Stillwater, Okla. this season shocked a lot of people. They saw pictures of Bright, the nation's leading ground gainer, without the ball and not even near the play, being deliberately smashed on the jaw twice in a row. His jaw was broken and he is through with football. The referees took no action. Oklahoma A&M won. Its coach backed up the slugging player. The Missouri Valley Conference, of which both schools are members, appointed a "fact finding" committee which reported it had nothing to say.

You may have seen the football movie "Saturday's Hero." If you didn't you ought to. It's the only good football movie you'll see. Some reviewers said it wildly exaggerated when it showed the coach ordering an opposing star crippled so his team could win and he could hold his job.

From the mouths of coaches and players who have had the guts to speak out against the growing indecency of commercialized college football, let's put some facts together here. And then draw a conclusion or two.

We'll start at Toledo, Ohio, this November. The coach's name at Toledo University was Don Greenwood, former star at Illinois and then for the Cleveland Browns, the great pro football champs. Toledo played Bowling Green. Two Toledo players were knocked cold and carried off and two others severely injured. One week later Greenwood announced his resignation, saying he was in disagreement with the school officials on football policy.

"School officials," he said succinctly "Are not placing the players' safety above the desire to win." He said he would give up coaching "until the accent on win at any cost is abolished." And he



added "Since the flagrant maiming of John Bright of Drake University by a player from Oklahoma A&M. . . I have been tremendously fearful for the safety of our players."

Let's take another coach who resigned in 1951, Ray Nolting. Like Greenwood, he is a former pro star, having played on the great Chicago Bears of pre-war years. So he knew what he was talking about when he said:

"College football is too commercialized now . . . with competition as it is, coaches must put in a 16 hour day the year round to keep the pace. When the season's over they have to scout around lining up players, bidding against other schools in a cut-throat business."

A cut-throat business. Plain talk from

a football man about college football, 1951.

At the end of the 1950 season, Wes Fesler resigned as coach at Ohio State. One of the all-time great athletes in the Columbus school's history, he coached the 1949 team to the Big Ten championship and a Rose Bowl victory over California. In 1950, coming up to the season's last two games, he again had a team unbeaten in Conference play, and then, horrors, his team of young men of flesh and blood was nosed out in its last two games and finished second. This was too much for the Columbus alumni associations (the same kind of big business bunch which put over a "loyalty test" for any speaker invited to the Ohio State campus). Fesler resigned his job stating bluntly that "the stress on winning" at his alma mater was too much for him. He went to Minnesota hoping to find less pressure in his chosen career. I wish him luck at Minneapolis but I'm afraid he is going to be disillusioned. What the commendably honest Mr. Fesler doesn't grasp yet is the fact that the Ohio State viciousness is not a localized accident, but is part of the whole pattern of the inevitable corruption of a sport into a big business when the dollar sign takes over.

What comes first in our colleges, education or football profit? The president of William and Mary College resigned this year when some teachers unearthed the fact that high school records of incoming athletes had been changed to get them into school and build up a football winner. At Norman, Okla., Dr. George L. Cross, president of Oklahoma University, carried away by his team's all-winning year, made this ringing statement:

"We are working to develop a university the football team can be proud of." News item: "Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 12 (UP).—The immediate removal of Bob Winslow as head coach at the University of Arizona is necessary for the future welfare of the school, the head of a local Arizona boosters group said today.

"I can say without reservation that supporters of the University of Arizona here feel that for the future welfare of the University the immediate removal of Winslow is necessary," Clark said.

What's with Winslow? Caught stealing, murdering, setting fire to orphanages or something? No—the Arizona team lost a few games this year!

News item: "Bloomington, Ind., Nov. 6.—Coach Clyde Smith resigned today under fire. Smith submitted his resignation, effective at the end of the season, to athletic director Harrell. He said he

Latest Grid Odds

SATURDAY

FAVORITE		UNDERDOG
Notre Dame	14	N. Carolina
Penn	15	Army
Columbia	2	Navy
Cornell	13	Dartmouth
Princeton	20 1/2	Yale
Rutgers	7	Fenn State
Colorado	12	Nebraska
Marquette	13 1/2	Detroit
Illinois	7	Ohio State
Mich. State	18	Indiana
Oklahoma	28	Iowa State
Wisconsin	19 1/2	Iowa
Missouri	14	Kansas St.
Kansas	13	Okla. A&M
Michigan	12 1/2	N'western
Purdue	7	Minnesota
Ga. Tech.	6 1/2	Alabama

The commercial press regularly runs tables of the racketeers' betting odds for gambling on the college games. This is part of a tabulation taken from the New York Post.

would like to be happy for the next three weeks and be able to coach the boys like they deserve to be coached."

In other words, like a human being coaching college boys to play and enjoy football games, to win if possible and not to regard the world as coming to an end if they lose. Informed of Smith's forced resignation, senior tackle Ed Roth said "I can hardly believe it. If this is the truth, I am glad this is my last year of football."

Let's listen to another player. Allen Jackson graduated from Michigan this year after three varsity seasons as guard. He had something to say about college football and he put it in an article for the October Atlantic Monthly. Here are some of his remarks:

"Big time football has no respect for either the individual's word or his body. . . . At Michigan to win is of the utmost importance. . . . The competition for individual positions on big teams is altogether too stiff, and this does more to break down than to build up team spirit. . . . The student who plays football is expected to sacrifice his studies for the sake of the game and he is very darkly frowned upon if he misses practice for the sake of his studies."

Now let's listen to that rarity of rarities, a coach who doesn't give a hoot whether he wins or loses—since his job

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

A Negro Union Leader at the National Negro Labor Council

For These Things We Fight

By WILLIAM HOOD

President of the National Negro Labor Council and Recording Secretary of Ford Local 600, United Auto Workers, CIO.

WE COME here today because we are conscious at this hour of a confronting world crisis. We are here because many of our liberties are disappearing in the face of a powerful war economy and grave economic problems face working men and women everywhere. No meeting held anywhere in America at this mid-century point in world history can be more important nor hold more promise for the bright future toward which humanity strives than this convention of our National Negro Labor Council. For here we have gathered the basic forces of human progress; the proud black sons and daughters of labor and our own democratic white brothers and sisters whose increasing concern for democracy, equality and peace is America's brightest hope for tomorrow.

Yes, we are here as proud black American working men and women; proud of the right to live, not humiliated by any one. We are proud, too, because of our democratic white brothers and sisters who have come here; proud because these staunch allies are not afraid to stand shoulder to shoulder with us to fight for that which is decent in life.

The Negro Labor Council is our symbol, the medium of expression of our aims and aspirations. It is the expression of our desire and determination to bring to bear our full weight to help win first-class citizenship for every black man, woman and child in America. We say that these are legitimate aims. We say that those aspirations burn fiercely in the breast of every Negro in America. And we further say that millions of white workers echo our demands for freedom. These white workers recognize in their struggle for Negro rights, the prerequisites of their own aspirations for a full life and a guarantee that the rising tide of fascism will not engulf America.

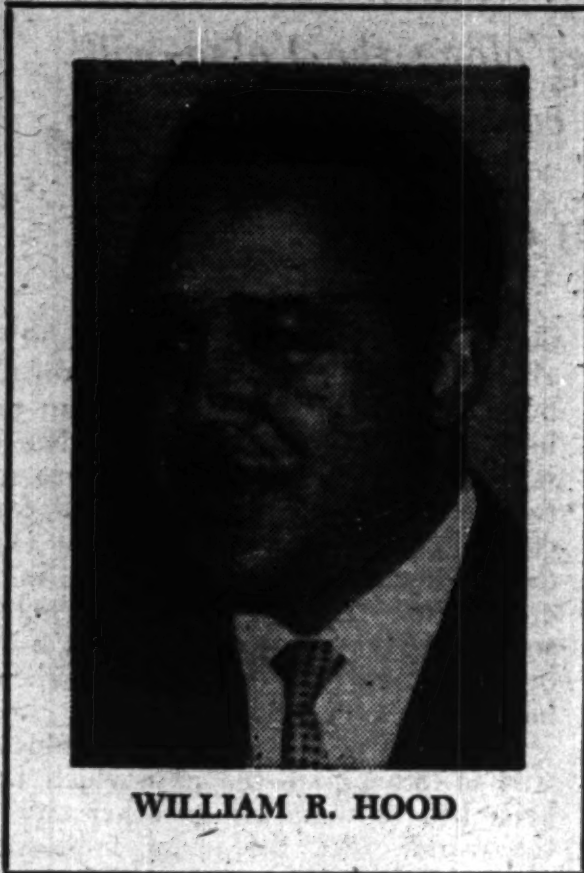
And we say that those whites who call the National Negro Labor Council "subversive"—you have an ulterior motive. We know them for what they are—the common oppressors of both people, Negro and white. We charge that their false cry of "subversive" is calculated to maintain and extend that condition of common oppression. We say to those whites: "You have never seen your mothers, sisters and daughters turned away from thousands of factory gates, from the airlines, the offices, stores and other places of desirable employment, insulted and driven into the streets many times when they tried to eat in public places—simply because of their color. You have never been terrorized by the mob, shot in cold blood by the police; you have never had your home burned when you moved out of the ghetto into another neighborhood—simply because you were black. You are not denied the franchise; you are not denied credit in banks, denied insurance, jobs and upgrading—because of the pigmentation of your skin. You are not denied union membership and representation. You do not die ten years before the rest of the people because of these many denials of basic rights."

The Negro Labor Council is dedicated to the proposition that these evils shall end and end soon. The world must understand that we intend to build a stronger bond of unity between black and white workers everywhere to strengthen American democracy for all. If this is subversion—make the most of it!

A most significant event took place in Chicago in June of 1950. Over nine hundred delegates, Negro and white, gathered there to chart a course in the fight for Negro rights. They came from the mines, mills, farms and factories of America. Many of them were leaders in the organized labor movement: seasoned, militant fighters. They voiced the complaints of Negro America.

BILL OF PARTICULARS

The delegates were told that as you looked throughout the land you could see Negro men and women standing in long lines before the gates of the in-



WILLIAM R. HOOD

dustrial plants for jobs, only to be told that no help was wanted—while at the same time white workers were hired. Negro women are denied the right to work in the basic sections of American industry, on the airlines, in the stores and other places. Those who were hired into industry during World War II have for the most part been systematically driven out—often in violation of union contracts. Vast unemployment since the war has struck the Negro community a severe blow.

UP-GRADING

In thousands of factories throughout the land Negroes were denied upgrading and better job opportunities. Too often the unions did not defend or fight for the right of the Negro workers to be upgraded.

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

We heard there in Chicago that Negro workers were denied any opportunity to participate in the great number of apprenticeship training programs either in industry or in government, in such fields as the building trades, machine tools, printing and engraving, and other skilled fields.

LILY-WHITE SHOPS

We found out there that thousands of lily-white shops exist throughout the land where no Negro has ever worked.

SOUTHERN ECONOMY

Our black brothers and sisters from the South told of unemployment, low wages, wage differentials, Jimcrow unions, peonage, sharecrop robbery and miserable destitution. They described the perpetuation of conditions that are cruelly reminiscent of slavery in Twentieth Century America.

TRADE UNION JOB DISCRIMINATION

Black firemen and brakemen came to tell of the collusive agreements between railroads and the Railroad Brotherhoods to throw Negroes out of the railroad industry after a hundred years or more. And of the denial of union membership in these unions and no representation. A number of AFL unions were singled out for their policy of exclusion and job "monkey business" as regards black workers. We also learned that the CIO had joined the war crowd of colonial oppression and exploitation and was running fast from its early position of the thirties when John L. Lewis was at the head and it really fought for Negro rights.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Many of the delegates were stunned to hear of the thousands of denials of civil rights in public places in every state in the union. We were saddened and angered when we heard about the frameups of the Martinsville Seven, Willie McGee, the Trenton Six and of countless other Negroes because they were black and for no other reason. We were horrified to hear of the many police killings of Negroes from New York City to Birmingham, Ala.

Negro families were still hemmed into the ghettos, charged higher rents, chained by restrictive covenants, mob terror and finally even bombed if they

were not lucky or able to move out in time. The rats are given ample opportunity to wreak their damage upon human beings, their destruction through disease and death.

Our delegates made it clear in that 1950 convention that inferior Jimcrow schools are still the policy in the South and Jimcrow quotas in the colleges of the North. The desire of black children for education and a full, useful life is yet a dream unrealized.

THE MANDATE

Is there any wonder then that the great Chicago gathering of the black working sons and daughters of our land said that this oppression can no longer exist in our America? Or is it any wonder that we received full support of those stalwart, democratic white workers present there who truly love democracy and recognize our common, basic unity of interests? So it was that they, in all righteous indignation, gave unto us the continuators' organization, a mandate. They said to us: "Go out and build strong the Negro Labor Councils throughout the land. Build them into instruments of democracy, equality and unity."

They gave unto us the main task of fighting on that front which we know best—the economic front for jobs, upgrading, for an end to the lily-white shops, for apprenticeship training, government jobs, local and State fair employment practices legislation, the non-discrimination clause in union contracts and finally, with emphasis, the right of Negro women to work anywhere and everywhere.

They gave unto us the mandate to build an organization composed in the main of Negro workers, united and determined to wage an uncompromising struggle against Jimcrow—to build an organization which can unite with white workers who are willing to accept and support our program—to exclude no freedom fighter!

That mandate commissioned us to cooperate with those existing organizations, community and trade union, which have undertaken genuine campaigns for the full citizenship of the Negro people.

We were directed to build a new type of organization—not an organization to compete with those existing organizations of the Negro people already at work on many civil rights struggles. The delegates who met at Chicago demanded an organization of Negro workers from a wide variety of industries, organized and unorganized, from the great industrial centers of the North, the urban communities of the South and the farm workers from the great rural areas. Such an organization will encourage Negroes to join unions and urge unions to organize Negroes. It will call upon the entire Negro people to support labor's fight.

TO THE NEGRO PEOPLE

To the Negro people they told us to say: In the Civil War thousands upon thousands of Negro workers who took arms in the Union cause won, not only their own freedom—the freedom of the Negro people—but by abolishing the institution of slave labor, provided the basis for the development of free trade unions in the United States.

And so, even today, as the National Negro Labor Council charts the course ahead to help the whole Negro people and their sincere allies, we sound a warning note to American reaction and bigotry. For if fifteen million Negroes, led by their alert sons and daughters of labor, and united together and joined by the 15 million organized white workers in the great American labor movements say that there shall be no more Jimcrow in America—then there shall be no more Jimcrow!

If 30 million Americans—15 million Negro people united with 15 million workers—join with the Jewish people to say there shall be no more anti-Semitism, and mean it, then there will be no more anti-Semitism!

If fifteen million Negroes, inspired by their true leaders of labor, united with their natural allies in the trade unions, demand an end to the persecution of the foreign-born, then the persecution of the foreign-born will end!

If these 30 million—black and white

alike—say: "Leave DuBois and Robeson and Patterson alone, for they speak for our freedom"—they will be left alone!

If this same combination speaks with one united voice for peace—America will make peace!

We, your black sons and daughters, pledge to you that we have a pool of mighty strength to put at your service, to the end that you will have economic, political and social equality, so that you might enjoy the great and good things of our land.

And behind the fifteen million Negroes of the United States stand 180 million of our African brothers and sisters, sixty million of our kindred in the West Indies and South and Central America—for whom, as for us, war and the Point Four program would mean continued slavery and exploitation.

As our new and so vitally needed organization enters into the fight for the rights of the Negro people, we extend our hand in unity and cooperation to other great Negro organizations which have historically struggled for these objectives. And we may repeat here that we are mandated to concentrate our fire upon that area we as workers know best—the economic front.

Since June of last year, Negro Labor Councils have sprung up throughout the country—North, East, South and West. The response of Negro workers to the opportunity to unite their strength has been overwhelming. The only question most of them have asked is whether or not the Council is a hard-hitting organization.

Our Councils have begun tackling the task given us by the Chicago Conference for Negro Rights. A number of Councils are carrying on campaigns to end discrimination in apprenticeship training set up by the skilled trades. We have sought to do this in conjunction with the unions in the field, the employer and government agencies.

We are not represented in the policy-making bodies of most international unions. We say when the mobs came to Emerald Street in Chicago and to Cicero, Illinois, we did not see the great trade unions move. Yet, the basic right to live in Cicero was denied, not only to the family of Harvey Clark, but to the Negro people as a whole. We say that we will no longer permit the denial of these basic rights in our country, and are pooling our strength for that purpose. We intend to do it on the basis of cooperation and unity, wherever possible, with the organized labor movement.

We wish to say further that the day has ended when white trade union leaders or white leaders in any organization may presume to tell Negroes on what basis they shall come together to fight for their rights. Three hundred years has been enough of that. We ask for your cooperation—but we do not ask your permission!

We believe it to be the solemn duty of trade unions everywhere, as a matter of vital self-interest, to support the Negro workers in their efforts to unite and to play a more powerful role in the fight of the Negro people for first-class citizenship based upon economic, political and social equality. We believe, further, that it is the trade unions' duty and right to encourage the white workers to join with and support their Negro brothers and sisters in the achievement of these objectives.

Since June of last year many things have happened—the frame-up victims, Willie McGee, the Martinsville Seven and many others have died. Mobs came to Cicero, home burnings and bombings took place, the Klan rides openly again, the old Confederate flag is being displayed openly through America and often as a battle flag of our troops in Korea—this ancient symbol of slavery and oppression. A war in Korea has involved our country with the colonial people of Asia. The Taft-Hartley Act, the Smith Act and the McCarran Act, under the hysterical lashings of the McCarthy's and other neo-fascists threatens to destroy all civil liberties. The Negro La-

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

Excerpts from the speech of William Hood at the National Negro Labor Convention at Cincinnati, Oct. 31.

The Job of the White Unionists

By MAURICE E. TRAVIS
Secretary-Treasurer of the International
Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

I WAS deeply moved when I received the invitation to appear here. This conference was called by — and is devoted to — Negro workers, who came here to discuss the crucial issues which grow out of their life-and-death struggle against white man's justice. Because you have asked me to speak here as a white trade unionist, I feel a grave sense of responsibility.

The first thing I want to say is that if I am able to speak here today as a leader of a union which has in the past year had some taste of victory over formidable enemies, it is in large measure because of the courage, understanding and militance of thousands of Negro and Mexican-American members in my union.

What I have to say here today flows directly from the deeper understanding of my responsibilities as a white labor leader as a result of what the Negro and Mexican-American members of my union have taught me.

I didn't come here to tell the Negro workers of America, or their leaders, what to do. I didn't come to orate about the problems of the Negro people and hand out a fancy custom-built set of answers designed to wash away all these problems—like Tide, the Washday wonder.

Here on the stage, and out there, is a great abundance of genuine Negro leadership. Here are the real leaders of the Negro workers in America. They know what must be done, and they are ready, willing and very, very able to do it.

What I've got to say is aimed at the white trade unionists—rank-and-file white workers and their leaders—here and around the country.

How have we always talked about Negro-white unity in the past? We've talked about it on the basis of white joining to help the Negroes win their just rights. The big white brothers, holding out a generous, fatherly hand, to lift up the Negroes. And of course, as long as that approach was used, the Negroes somehow never got lifted up.

I think it's about time that white workers and their leaders registered a fact of life. It's time for them to agree that a change has taken place in the world. It's time for them to understand that all over the world, the white man is being tested. Millions of people in Asia, Africa, South America, the Pacific, are taking a very close look to see if the white man means what he says when he talks about democracy and equality.

Here in the United States that world-wide test is being made in a very pointed way. Millions of people all over the world and right here in America—are taking a close look to see how the Negro worker gets along in this country where there is so much talk of democracy.

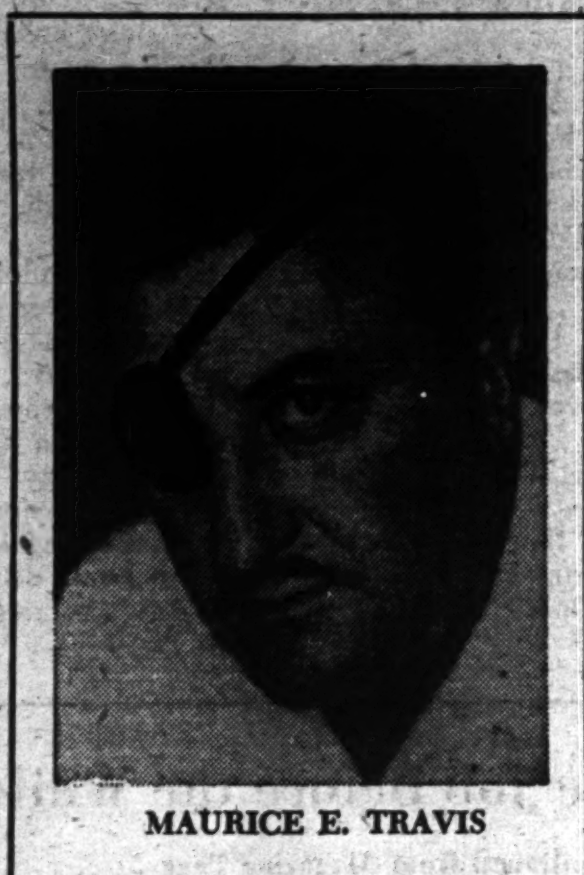
It's no secret to anyone in this hall that the United States is flunking the test miserably, in spite of the super-salesmen who clog the airways with protestations.

And the Negro workers of Georgia and Detroit and Harlem and Mississippi know that the chains which enslave the darker peoples of other lands are forged on the same anvil of bigotry and economic exploitation which fashions the chains of American jimmecrow.

The very fact that this conference is being held demonstrates that the Negro workers are not waiting. They have waited too long for their inalienable right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. No, they are not waiting. They are impatiently demanding.

Yes, the temper and position of the Negro people has changed . . . and it is continuing to change. And I say to the white trade unionists—we had better change, too.

Whenever and wherever there has been genuine unity of Negro and white workers, unity of the kind we are talking about here—unity around a program of action—whenever there has been that kind of unity, the whole country has moved ahead.



MAURICE E. TRAVIS

There was that kind of unity in the period just after the Emancipation Proclamation. And both the white AND Negro workers of this country made great strides forward. There was also that kind of genuine unity between Negro and white workers in the 1930's—and brother, how we did move then!

On the other hand, wherever there has been no unity between Negro and white workers, there the Negroes have been kept back and the white workers have been pulled back, too!

Now this is a big and important idea, an idea which white workers must be made to understand clearly—and quickly. What this means is that the fight for Negro rights is not a matter of big brotherhood, or paternalism, or generosity on the part of white workers. It's a matter of life or death for the white workers themselves.

The white supremacists and their political stooges do not intend that the trigger, the lash and the noose shall be reserved for Negroes only. They intend that ALL workers shall feel the lash of reaction—if they do not comply. They intend to divide us on any grounds they can.

Now as far as the white leaders of the trade unions are concerned, there is a record. And if we look at the record of most of the big and important unions, what do we find?

We find that there is a great deal of talk about the need to fight for the rights of Negro workers. We find that committees are set up, civil rights directors are appointed, speeches are made, resolutions are passed.

Oh, there are a goodly number of labor leaders who capture the headlines with statements that the Negro must be given more equality as an answer to "Communist propaganda." In one breath these labor leaders are making two damaging admissions.

First, they're admitting that there is discrimination against the Negro people and that they have done nothing, as labor leaders to stop it. And second, they are admitting they have no desire to do anything in order to strengthen the Negro as an ally in the fight for better living standards for ALL Americans.

In effect, they're saying that they want desperately to hold on to the handle of red-baiting which becomes more and more feeble every time they use it.

But nothing happens.

The white labor leaders—and some of them head very big unions—somehow find it possible to make a lot of noise about how we have got to overcome discrimination in this country. But the jimmecrow locals are still there. The policy of "last hired and first fired" is still there. The segregated toilets are still in the back of the shop. The dual wage scale still prevails. The lily-white international executive boards are still in business.

But these same white labor leaders will tell you, and they will be very loud and surprised when they say it: "What do you mean, I'm not delivering on the question of Negro rights? Why, we hired a Negro stenographer just the other day. We had a big article about discrimination and equality in our union paper.

Why, we eliminated discrimination in the bowling alleys all over the country—not in our unions—but in the bowling alleys. Surely, we're doing everything we can!"

The fact is that these white labor leaders have done nothing in the real fight for the rights of Negro workers—and they don't intend to do anything. They will concoct a hundred window-dressing campaigns to make a noise intended to fool some people into believing they are doing something.

But they ignore the real job—the fight for Negro rights in the shop and in the community around the shop. When it comes to providing leadership for the in-fighting against employers, these hypocrites are missing.

Now I want to make it clear that I think white workers have a great responsibility in the larger campaigns—the struggles that are conducted on a national or regional basis. They can do a great deal in the fight for the right of Negro families to live in white communities. They can do a great deal when it comes to sending petitions and telegrams and mobilizing protest delegations in cases like those of the Martinsville Seven, Willie McGee, the Trenton Six, and the fight against fascist terrorism in Cicero, Ill.

These campaigns are important. They contribute to the overall fight for full freedom for the Negro people. And many thousands of progressive white trade unionists have engraved an honorable record of the part they have played in them.

But these campaigns are no substitute for the day-to-day fight for Negro workers in our own backyard. They don't excuse the white worker from taking on a fight to see to it that his Negro brothers and sisters can eat in the same restaurant he uses right next to the shop where they work together. They don't take the place of job action to guarantee that a Negro is upgraded. They don't mean we can duck the fight for FEP clauses in our contracts.

What I'm saying is that the white workers and white union leaders have a responsibility to fight as trade unionists for the rights of Negro workers as trade unionists. More than that, it's a matter of cold self-interest, self-preservation of themselves and their unions for them to press that fight just as hard as they can.

I have been trying to say that when white workers join in campaigns for the liberation of their fellow freedom-fighters, the white workers are helping themselves. Nowhere is this better illustrated than in the deep South . . . and for two very important reasons.

One reason is that when the fight for the elementary right of Negro workers to vote in the South is won—and it will be won—there will be an immediate change in the political balance of power, not just in the South but all over the nation. Because when the polltax goes, the stranglehold of the polltax Congressmen on our government will be broken. That will open the doors for a whole series of changes in the political complexion of this land.

The second reason is that the economic balance of power is changing in the South. More and more northern corporations are "decentralizing" their operations—which means moving them to the South where they hope to exploit cheap labor, caused by the division between Negro and white workers. That means unemployment in the North, and vicious exploitation of Negro and white workers in the South. The answer, so far as the white worker—both North and South—is concerned, is to guarantee that the Southern wage differential is wiped out. That means a joint fight—with Negro and white worker campaigning together in the same union—to bust the Southern differential.

There are not very many white workers left by now who harbor the illusion, the foolish notion that they have an identity of interests with employers. Every step that's been taken since the war drive began has made it clearer and clearer that the employers are out to destroy our living standards, wipe out even the most elementary of our civil rights, put our sons in uniform and send them to some foreign soil to kill and be killed.

The employers—and the men who speak for them in government—have made it clear that they are determined to have those profits, no matter what it costs in terms of sacrifice by American workers.

And when the employers—acting through their agent in government, Charles E. Wilson—impose a wage freeze, the freeze does not distinguish between white workers and Negroes. It does not say: we will hold down the wages of one group and raise the wages. No, it says this wage is democratic—everybody is frozen stiff as a mackerel.

How do you fight that kind of business? You fight it by uniting with every ally you can find to smash the wage freeze. A white worker would be an awful dumbbell if he rejected the willingness of the Negro worker to join him in a drive to smash the wage freeze.

And how does one do his part to help make sure that the Negro is in a position to fight the wage freeze—and all the other devices that are used to keep down the worker, Negro and white alike? How does the white worker and labor leader do his part to help mow down the barriers that stand in the path of the Negro worker?

First of all, white workers have a responsibility to join the fight for placing the same tools in the hands of his Negro brother that he himself has. One of those tools is a job. Another of these is membership in a trade union—full membership. Still another tool is the right to advance into positions of leadership in the union.

These are three elementary tools which the Negro worker must have if he's going to fight effectively against those enemies he has in common with the white worker. So you see what I mean when I say that it's a matter of cold self-interest for the white worker to jump off his pinnacle of paternalism and join his Negro brother in a genuine brand of unity.

Now most of the white labor leaders give at least lip-service to the notion that the Negro worker has a right to a job. And a few of them are willing to admit that the Negro ought to have membership in a local union that is not jimmecrow. But it is on the issue of permitting Negroes to advance into positions of leadership that so many white leaders begin to burrow under the rug, and find excuses, and reasons why not, and let's not be in too big a hurry.

I say the time is now. Not tomorrow, or next month, or after the next five-year contract expires. But now, if anybody wants to argue with me that Negro workers aren't ready to assume positions of union leadership, I'll tell him he's a plain damned fool.

Who is better qualified as a labor leader than Asbury Howard, our Mine-Mill regional director in the deep South? Who is better qualified than Raymond Dennis, our International Executive Board member in the Middle West? Who is better qualified than anyone of dozens of Negro workers in this hall?

Any white worker or white labor leader who says he believes in equality for Negro workers, and then says there doesn't happen to be any Negro in his union "ready for leadership" is just trying to duck a fight. In effect, he's saying, there may be a few white members in the union who might object—so why make a fuss?

It doesn't seem to occur to these white leaders that nothing can mobilize and rally the Negro worker so much as the sure knowledge that there are Negroes among the leaders in his union—from top to bottom.

There are also the white labor leaders who advance the stupid and malicious argument that any attempt to advance Negroes into union leadership is "jimmecrow in reverse." You only have to take a brief glance behind that notion to see just one more example of white supremacy.

There is only one approach to the question of Negro leadership in trade unions. It is the approach that insists on advancement of Negroes into positions of leadership.

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

Excerpts from the speech of Maurice Travis at the National Negro Labor Convention at Cincinnati, Oct. 21.

Ted Tinsley Says...

Secret Conference

I HAVE JUST LEARNED that following Secretary of State Dean Acheson's UN "peace" proposal, Special Agent Arch Farch flew back from Paris to confer secretly with President Truman. Farch went to the White House where Truman immediately let him in the tradesman's entrance to throw McCarthy off the trail.

"Arch," said the President as soon as Farch sat down, "how did it go?"

"Fine," said Arch. "Vishinsky turned it down."

"That's a load off my mind," said Truman, as he played a few excerpts from Chopsticks on the piano. "I had nightmares last night."

"You should go to Florida, Harry," suggested Arch, "and take a nice democratic rest in some restricted area."

"I will," said Harry, struggling into a loud shirt. "But let me tell you about the nightmare. I dreamed that Vishinsky accepted Dean's proposal."

Arch shrugged. "What's the difference?" he asked. "We wouldn't have to scrap weapons. All we had to do was count them."

"You don't know what it was like," said Harry. "I

woke up in a sweat. The first part of the dream wasn't so bad. We were in the Soviet Union, poking all over, counting the troops and the armaments, and making maps of all the target areas. I had a little adding machine and a C.P.A. with me."

"Where was it?" asked Arch.

"You were counting in China. Well, three years passed, and the count was over. We counted every soldier, every cap pistol, every atom bomb in the world. Then Dean went back to the UN."

"Ah!" cried Arch. "And what did he do?"

"He presented the result of the count to the General Assembly."

"And then?"

"And then," said Harry, "Vishinsky got up again and said: 'Now that the count is over, what does Mr. Acheson propose?'"

Arch gripped Harry's knee tightly. "Tell me, Harry," he urged, "what did Dean say then?"

"Dean didn't say anything. He flew back here to confer with me. I gave him a proposal."

Arch wiped his brow. "Thank God!" he whispered. "what was the proposal?"

"This part of the dream was really clever. Dean went back to the General Assembly, and he proved to the whole world that we could take the peace offensive."

"Don't hold out on me," Arch pleaded. "What did Dean propose?"

"Why, he proposed a recount, of course!"

"A recount!" cried Arch. "Wonderful! Why didn't we propose that in the first place?"

"It wouldn't have wasted enough time," explained Harry.

Arch Farch rose. "Well," he said, "if there's nothing else, I'd better get back to Paris. Acheson is speaking tomorrow. The people of the world are expecting another let-down. He mustn't disappoint them."

"Before you go, Arch," said Harry, "I must tell you my new plan to combat the boll weevil plague in the cotton country."

"What's your plan?" asked Arch.

"I'm going to have the boll weevils counted, every damn one!" declared Harry.

"What statesmanship!" cried Arch, as he hurried off to Paris.

'I Came Back to a NEW China'

(Continued from Magazine Page 1) buoyancy and activity, different equally from the despair that one often saw in the past and the passive good-nature which foreign visitors used to praise so highly, no doubt comforted by the thought that the Chinese people would tolerate their oppressed state forever. The Chinese people today are not passively accepting fate. They are joyfully remaking it. One can see this joy in the eyes of workers, peasants, intellectuals and even of many people who thought themselves well off in the old society but now know they were only asleep.

These are only the surface signs, the achievements of only two years of liberation. The entire Chinese people know that they only represent a beginning; even though it is a great beginning eloquent with proof that no difficulties exist which cannot be overcome. New wealth and industry, undreamed of before and still non-existent today, are needed to build a really abundant and cultured life. Every honest person now understands that only labor is needed to create this, and therefore both works better himself and respects all others who work. The warm, proud word "Comrade" has replaced old distinctions of rank and status.

On Sept. 18, which happened to be the 20th anniversary of the invasion of China's northeastern provinces by Japan, I saw Soong Ching Ling, widow of Sun Yat-sen, receive the International Stalin Peace Prize "For the Promotion of Peace Among Nations."

The ceremony was extremely simple yet extremely impressive. Honoring this great, modest and steadfast Chinese woman were the ruling peoples of the great land mass that stretches from Berlin to Canton, with their 800,000,000 inhabitants building for peace, united in friendship and mutual aid, unprecedentedly strong in their common alliance with the mighty Soviet land of Socialism.

On October 1, in Peking, I saw the celebration of the second anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

I remembered... the keen earnest

audience in union halls, clubroom and schoolrooms in New York, and Newark, Boston and Springfield, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington, Chicago and Cleveland and Duluth, San Francisco and Palo Alto and Los Angeles.

Not once but a hundred times, someone in the audience would stand up and ask soberly and anxiously, recalling the long and bloody history of efforts to suppress the Chinese revolution, "Can the Chinese people defend their achievements and hopes against attack and destruction?"

The answer of the parade is that they can. It is conclusive not merely because of the heavy weapons displayed and the mastery with which they were maneuvered in the great flagstoned square outside the Tien An Men. It is conclusive because the army that has acquired these weapons and the skill to use them is the same people's force which, without a single plane and without a tank corps, made mincemeat of the reactionary army of Chiang Kai-shek, financed with billions of U. S. dollars, armed with the most modern products of U. S. war plants and advised by the most vaunted strategists of the Pentagon. It is conclusive because this army, animated by the same spirit and cause that gave unconquerable strength to the straw-sandaled riflemen in faded blue whom I saw long ago in Yenan and the resistance bases behind the Japanese lines of North China, will never menace any other people on their own soil but can defend its own land and people with new and devastating power. It is further conclusive because this army of peace and progress is part of the great world camp of peace and progress which includes the Soviet Union and many other forces and armies, and which has limitless reserves including men and women of goodwill in the United States itself. In token of these facts, the Tien An Nien were flanked that day, as always, by two slogans:

"Long live the People's Republic of China!"

"Long live the great unity of the peoples of the world!"

(Reprinted from People's China, Peking)

They've Ruined Another Game

(Continued from Magazine Page 3) is secure. He is Fritz Bennecke of the Colorado School of Mines, an engineering school where there is no time for big time football, where practice is limited to a maximum of two hours a day and even there studies come first, where the game is played as a student sport.

Says Bennecke: "I wouldn't change places with any other coach. We have what a lot of other football teams don't have—plain fun."

Finally, a significant warning from another coach, George Allen of little Whittier College, California. He lays it on the line as follows:

"The harried coach must please... gamblers who are busy betting on the notorious point system. If the coach of a 21 point favorite clears his bench and wins by only 14 points, he'll hear about it."

Fantastic sums are bet every Saturday. Big gambling syndicates lay their plans,

which often may include the slugging of opposition stars. Just as in college basketball before the crash, the hypocritical papers headline and feature the gamblers' point systems. The FBI which relentlessly tracks down everyone who speaks the word "peace" is miraculously unable to find the big gambling syndicates known to men on the street.

The Whittier coach, speaking out worriedly in "This Week" for the game he loves and has made his life's work, concludes:

"He (the player) may regard the whole thing as a strictly commercial enterprise, and grab any chance to make money—including bribes."

Put this all together and what have you got? Does it add up to anything? It sure does. It adds up to the fact that what was once a good American game has been despoiled by the corruption of a dying social order which puts profits above everything decent, be it basketball, football... or peace.

The Job Before the White Unions

(Continued from Magazine Page 5) tions of leadership—at every level—in the interests of both white and Negro workers. It's that simple.

Now is the time for the white workers to make it clear—once and for all—that they welcome the idea of unity with Negro workers. Now is the time for them to make clear that they look upon Negro-white unity as a matter of mutual responsibility. After all, any alliance, by its very nature, means responsibility on both sides.

The white workers who are here at this conference have a special responsibility. They have the job of going back to their homes, to their unions, and campaigning for Negro-white unity—not among the Negro workers—but among the white workers.

There has never been any doubt in my mind that Negro workers welcome the idea of unity with white workers. And if there was any doubt anywhere, the very fact of this conference should end it, for good and all. The job that needs to be done is among the white workers—and that's our job.

The National Negro Labor Council which is being founded here is primarily a movement of Negro workers—Negro freedom-fighters. It is being led, and will be led, by Negroes. They will unite the Negro workers around a program of action, which is the way it should be done.

But the responsibility of white workers here is to guarantee that white workers be brought into the united struggle with Negro workers for Negro rights. Unless they do that, the white labor leaders will have forfeited the right to speak of Negro-white unity.

It seems to me there is something very special about this convention. This is an historic meeting. We are here at the birth of a movement that has no parallel in the whole history of our country.

For These Things We Fight

(Continued from Magazine Page 4) bor Council, therefore, has come into being at a time when democracy needs fearless champions.

For this reason I propose that this Founding Convention project a central national campaign for an Executive Order from the President of the United States to establish a Federal Fair Employment Practices Order and a Federal Fair Employment Practices Committee to enforce it.

This campaign should aim at securing the signatures of hundreds of thousands—yes, millions—of Americans, Negro and white, on a national petition. It should include mass meetings, use of radio and television, a drive to secure union endorsements for the Executive Order, and support from the most varied community organizations. It should sponsor a tour of prominent speakers. It should look to Negro History Week in February, 1952, as a milestone in that campaign, during which period notice should be served on the President that he is expected to act—and not just double-talk—for the Executive Order.

We face a number of grave tasks.

What is being done here has never been tried before.

I don't need to tell you that this meeting is taking place in an historic city—the site of an important way-station in the Underground Railroad during the long struggle against slavery.

One of the men who made his very special contribution to the struggle against slavery was John Brown. Now John Brown was not a diplomat. And he certainly was not a talker or speech-maker. As a matter of fact we are told by the history books that John Brown was not the kind of man who would use two words where one would do.

There are some who say that John Brown failed in his glorious attempt to smash slavery. But what John Brown did gave heart and spirit to the Negroes all over the South. When they heard the story of John Brown—they knew they had white allies, they knew that slavery could and would be destroyed. And what John Brown said at the last shines through even today—in the temper and spirit of this conference. He said:

"If it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood with the blood of my children and with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel and unjust enactments, I say, let it be done."

This is a time for new John Browns to arise, up and down the land. And I am deeply convinced that out of this conference will come a whole army of John Browns, men who are dedicated not to talk and double-talk, but to action, men of principle and of conscience who are convinced that Jim Crow can be licked, and that the time has come to lick it, so that the Negro can take his full and rightful place as a first class citizen of this land—with full social, economic, political and civil rights.

The time is ripe. Let's go!

We are called upon to chart a course that will win thousands of new job opportunities for Negro men and women, that will convince the organized labor movement to complete the organization of the South on the basis of equality and non-segregation, that will help bring the franchise to all the peoples in the South.

We are on the high road to a more democratic America. We are on the way toward breaking the grip of the Dixiecrats and the Northern reactionaries on our national life. I know that as you hammer out a program in these two days you will speed up the Freedom Train, you will give greater spirit and meaning to the Negro Labor Councils; you will adopt the battle-cry of the great Frederick Douglass: "Without struggle there is no progress."

We move on, united—and man nor beast will turn us back. We will achieve, in our time, for ourselves and for our children, a world of no Jimcrow; of no more "white men's jobs" and "colored only" schools; a world of freedom, full equality, security, and peace. Our task is clearly set forth. Brothers and sisters, we move on to struggle and to victory!

Pledge Fight on Jimcrow in Art, Science

By DAVID PLATT

The shocking extent of discrimination in the arts, sciences and professions was confirmed by speaker after speaker at the recent New York Conference on Equal Rights for Negroes in the Arts.

- The largest movie union, IATSE has no Negro members.
- In the commercial end of the New York film industry there are no Negro salespeople or executives.
- Only 36 of the 20,000 persons employed in advertising are Negroes and these work mainly at menial jobs. Adding insult to injury, nationally circulated magazines picture Negroes as fearful savages, grinning and shuffling porters, loyal servants and clowns. Products like Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour and Uncle Ben's Rice use insulting stereotypes.
- Of the 43,000 members of the American Bar Association only six are Negroes, said Earl Dickerson, president of the National Lawyers Guild in his keynote address.
- Of the 7,000 attorneys employed by the Federal Government only 25 or fewer than one-half of 1 percent are Negroes.
- Negro medical students (647 in 1949-50) comprise only 2.6 percent of the total number of students. Of the 647-513 were enrolled at Negro medical colleges.
- No Negroes are employed in the production or technical side of television or radio.
- Negro actors can find work only if they wish to demean themselves by portraying objectionable characters such as Amos and Andy and Stepin Fetchit.
- Tin Pan Alley reaps billions of dollars from the creative musical pioneering of Negro artists who get only crumbs from the table. Paul Robeson pointed out that the Jolson, Cantors, Logans, Astaires, Crosbys, studied and developed their commercial singing and dancing styles in imitation of such great Negro artists as Bessie Smith, Bill Robinson, Louis Armstrong, Florence Mills, Hall Johnson, Teddy Wilson and other creators of blues, jazz, work and folk songs. Of the massive profits made by industries and artists in theatre, records, sheet music, radio, television and film, Robeson said, only a fraction has gone to Negro performers and composers.
- In the symphonic music field, the admission of Negro musicians, composers and conductors is a rare phenomenon.
- Negroes are systematically excluded from the editorial and business departments of the big newspapers. Only the maintenance department is open to them.
- Negro authors who refuse to make compromises with their writing are ignored by the big publishing houses.
- Other fields tell the same discriminatory tale.

The conference which was sponsored by the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions and attended by some 500 delegates agreed on a concerted plan of action to end discrimination and racism from all the mass media.

Mr. Dickerson in his keynote speech urged a greater emphasis by scientists and artists on the need for peace "as the first shift in gearing for a fight to end racial discrimination in the great communication field."

Some of the measures adopted by the conference included:

- A call to President Truman to appoint a fact-finding committee of cultural and professional leaders to conduct an investigation of the state of Jimcrow in the arts, sciences and professions and recommend appropriate action to Congress.
 - Prepare for a broader conference on Equal Rights for Negroes in the Arts to which will be invited leading artists, scientists and professionals from Asia, Africa, Europe and South America.
 - A call to the major radio and television networks to "enforce their publicized statements in regard to utilizing and integrating Negroes into all levels of the industry."
 - A request that the Federal Communications Commission withdraw and withhold radio and television channels from those institutions and companies which perpetuate stereotypes and job discrimination.
 - A petition to President Truman "to bring to the attention of all Americans the cultural contributions of the Negro people" by designating an annual week (in addition to Negro History Week) commemorating the contributions and achievements of Negro artists, scientists and professionals.
 - A telegram to Josephine Baker, commending her forthright action in the Stork Club incident, and support of the NAACP demand that the food and liquor licenses of the Stork Club be rescinded.
 - An expression of support for the independent cultural expressions of the Negro people and a resolution that "practical means be found for the utilization and spreading of this rich culture."
 - Demands that the State Department cease its prosecution of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and reissue to Paul Robeson his passport.
- Among those who spoke were Earl Dickerson, president, National Lawyer's Guild; Prof. Goodwin Watson of Columbia University; Paul Robeson; John Howard Lawson; Jacob Lawrence, painter; Fred Rayfield, television critic; Eric Simon, of the faculty of the David Mannes school of music; Julian Mayfield, of the cast of "Medal for Willie"; Robert Hart, film technician; Mrs. Beth Gross, research bacteriologist; Lucy Brown, pianist; Leon Bibb, singer, and actor, and Lloyd Brown, author of Iron City.
- The conference ended with the adoption and reading of the following pledge:
- "In order to permanently erase the undemocratic pattern of oppression and discrimination against the Negro people in America I pledge myself in all cases encountered whether in legislature, theatre, film, television, press, books, magazines, radio or any other media or in whatever situation arises in my daily life or my job to take personal and immediate action and urge others to duplicate my actions. This I solemnly pledge in order to secure and extend democracy in America."



• Robeson

PARIS LITERARY SEASON OPENS

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS

THE OPENING of the Paris literary season, the big event of the autumn, took place last week when the National Council of Writers held its annual Vente de Livres, its sale of books, new and old.

French authors, the inverse of bears, hibernate in the summertime and come out in the autumn to present their new books to the enthusiastic audience of thousands of Parisians on this particular Saturday. And the people come, the celebrities and the simple folk, the working people; it is the kind of affair (held at the Palais D'Orsay) which President Auriol himself felt constrained to attend last year.

For the Comite National Des Ecrivains manages to continue a remarkable unity of writers of diverse views. Its presiding figure, Martin-Louis Chauffier does the strangest kind of things, (two years ago it was the Tito fad which got him) but the tone for the CNE's work is set by the Left—in the weekly Les Lettres Francaises under the leadership of a CNE vice-president, Elsa Triolet, and her own Aragon.

Indeed, for days in advance L'Humanite features the approaching book-harvest. For veneration of the written word and of the architects of written ideas is very much part of the French workingman's life and pride.

The novel that will probably interest Americans most this year comes from the pen of Pierre Courtade, the editorialist on foreign affairs for L'Humanite. Apart from a volume of short stories about the Resistance days, he has previously done a novel in which Shakespeare's Hamlet theme is reinterpreted to portray the rise of fascism.

Courtade's new book is entitled "Jimmy," and it is probably the first European effort to portray the contemporary American scene. What it describes are the contradictions in Americans, the light and the shadow, the struggle of forces. This is all the more interesting since Europe's hatred for American imperialism is so powerful now that the distinction between different kinds of Americans is becoming no more than symbolic. A writer to try to understand the American, to portray his conflicts and search for the "American dream" is unusual. Certainly so for a French writer.

Jimmy Reeds is a young Southerner, who married Lucy Goldman years back; he is a junior executive at a big insurance company, tempted by an offer from his Legionnaire boss to climb a bit higher on the ladder. Instead he finds himself at Rockfield one Sunday—at a concert of Paul Robeson's. . . . The Peekskill events are foreshortened in the book, but described with immense insight and power.

The upshot is that Jimmy Reeds escapes for a few months to Paris, the old search for le bonheur on the continent. He gets mixed up in all kinds of things, such as signing the Stockholm petition for a French lad, hobnobbing a bit with the Embassy crowd, who try to enroll him as a petty informer; the quest for an escape turns out to be more illusory than ever, but Courtade manages in the meantime to give a glimpse of Paris which is terrific. . . . and Reeds finally turns back home.

He discovers that his boss (raging to fight Russia all the time) is cursing the Korean war, in which his only son has just

been killed, and Reeds finds many of the friends who went to Rockfield that Sunday afternoon have been penalized by the witchhunt. Instead of investigating the mobsters, it is the patriots who are being investigated. And Reeds himself, it turns out, is also suspect, for his altogether innocent interests in Paris did not escape the FBI. The novel ends as Jimmy discovers his way in life. . . .

The novel sometimes is no more than satire on American life and sometimes its action is schematic; but it is also rich with psychological and political insights; with portraits of the real figures of our time, such as Robeson. . . . And it makes an immense contribution to a real, not a distorted picture, of our people, battling to defend themselves and to find themselves. Done sometime by one who has visited us a few times, it is remarkable. It ought to be one of the best-sellers. . . .

Another young writer with a new book, "Class of '42" is Pierre Daix, who manages to write, to edit the afternoon paper, Ce Soir, and run for the Assembly from time to time. Daix's first novel, "The Last Fortress" described the concentration camp days; in this one, a varied group of young people find themselves thrown together in the days of the defeat.

Andre Stil, the novelist of the miners (also managing editor of L'Humanite) will be on hand, and Helene Parmelin, who relates in a new book her recent voyages across the "Curtain"—not a curtain at all since western European intellectuals are constantly travelling east.

Among more established writers, there is Louis de Villefosse, who tells of his days as a sailor in the Free French Navy. . . . also Claude Morgan (now editing Pierre Cot's international peace magazine) who will autograph his "Traveller Without Compass" . . . Georges Sadoul, the veteran film critic, and Henry Malherbe, the music historian.

Finally, two of the greats of contemporary French writing, the poet Paul Eluard and the novelist, Vercors. The former has done a remarkable new anthology of French poems through the ages, with particular references to their evocations of peace. Vercors contributes a new book (Eyes and Light) which I haven't yet seen . . . and of course, Aragon will be signing last spring's volumes of "Les Communistes," the great story of how France was lost and saved.

The battle to keep it from being lost again is one of the main reason why thousands of Parisians flocked to the Palais D'Orsay last week.

Eyewitness Report on French Savagery in Indo-China

A DRAGON APPARENT: Travels in Indo-China. By Norman Lewis. Scribner. New York. 317 pp. \$4.50.

By Robert Friedman

Norman Lewis tells two stories in his book A Dragon Apparent which would make all but the most insensitive defenders of Truman aid to Indo-China crawl in their shoes.

Lewis, a British writer, visited French-held Indo-China last year. He sought primarily for the strange and exotic. He is clearly anti-Communist when he is political at all. And, for that reason, his two eye-witness stories which reach to the very heart of the Vietnamese revolt against French colonial rule are all the more striking and convincing.

The author was with a French administrator on the latter's official tour of duty. The Vietnamese workers of a rubber plantation were called together, and the official explained that, hearing nothing to the contrary, he would assume that their conditions were satisfactory.

At first, the workers, guarded by company "strong arm men," were silent. Then, to the "incredulity" of the guards, first one then virtually all the workers burst out with charges that they had been forced—literally and physically—into the company's employ.

Naturally, the administrator promptly abandoned his promise to correct the workers' grievances. For, writes the author, "either the company must be allowed to continue to get its labor by force—since it was evident that this was the only way it could be got—or it would go out of business. . . . It seems in fact, since there is no reason to suppose that other rubber plantations are run on Christian principles, that this commodity which is regarded as essential to the conduct of our civilization is often only to be obtained by turning a blind eye to illegalities and oppression, and that

there is little difference in practice between the secret gangsterism of these days and the open slavery officially abolished in the last century."

The author tells another story, which might stand as a symbol for all those Americans who let their hate for socialism or their support for the war policy lead them to turn a "blind eye" to the kind of oppression with which our government is now allied as a senior partner.

The author met an American missionary in Indo-China who told him that he had just visited one of "our Christians" in a French prison. And why was he jailed? Because he had failed to advise the French of the presence of Vietnam patriots in the area.

And then, quite "casually," the author says, the minister noted that the prisoner couldn't use his arm because they had been "disjointed at the inquiry."

The missionary added that 80 more persons were involved, "of which he guessed that no more than 20 had been strung up." Who was responsible? The French military commandant, who was personally "very charming."

The author speaks with unconcealed contempt and loathing for such men. "If unpleasant things like lynchings at home and torturings abroad happened, it was best to ignore them; most respectable to pretend they didn't exist." Bitterly, he concludes this episode, saying: "I repeat that the American evangelist missionaries were the happiest looking people I have seen in my life."

Norman Lewis, by no stretch of the imagination a political ally of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic, nevertheless demonstrates the nature of the obscene farce in which Wall Street aid to French imperialism is pictured as a defense of democracy and freedom.



Half the World

by Claudia Jones

Negro Women Launch New Movement For Peace and Freedom

ONE OF THE MOST heartening developments of the Negro liberation movement, of particular interest to all progressives, and especially to women—is the recently organized new movement of Negro women—the Sojourners for Truth and Justice.

Both in its initiation—as a movement of Negro women who went to Washington during the weekend of Sept. 29 to Oct. 1 to speak their minds against intensified growth of lynch terror and national oppression of the Negro people and its subsequent developments—there is being evidenced a new surge forward of Negro women to organize for peace and freedom in our country.

This development should be viewed as a counterpart of the inspiring and decisive forward movement of Negro labor who convened in Cincinnati recently to form a National Negro Labor Council. It was no accident that this historic convention of working Negro men and women from every section of the labor movement supported by their white labor progressive allies, cheered this development among Negro women. Negro labor thereby showed deep understanding that the growing strength of the Negro people's movement resides in large measure in the heightened understanding and growing militant determination of Negro women who not only symbolize, but give active leadership, to many mass struggles for Negro freedom and for peace.

INsofar as the Negro women themselves are concerned, this new movement—the Sojourners for Truth and Justice—give evidence of their desire to assume leadership in the Negro liberation movement, to unite Negro women in the fight for peace and progress and to win large sections away from the passive and pro-war sell-out leadership of Negro reformists in high places in Negro life. It is a fact to be welcomed therefore that Negro women who convened in Washington in this Sojourn dedicated themselves to establish this movement of Negro women throughout the country. The validity of this new movement is further shown in the already held "Report Back Meetings" in Los Angeles and New York. Similar meetings are planned for Baltimore, Chicago and Ohio.

Reports from Los Angeles showed that the Sojourn movement has made a splendid beginning. As a result of a "Report-Back luncheon," the women here are dedicating their efforts to touring the woman juror who disassociated herself from the white supremacist ruling in the case of Sgt. Walker, and are rallying new forces to fight for his complete exoneration.

INDEX of the attractive power of this movement was the "Report Back" meeting of 60 Negro women which I attended in New York. Here were gathered Negro women from all walks of life—domestic workers, housewives, professional women, "lynch widows," young Negro women, etc. They met as Negro women to unite and fight against every insult and every indignity suffered for centuries by our people. Here were also represented Negro women from existing organizations in the community, some who were never before organized and others who have been active for a long time in the progressive movement. All felt they had a power resident in themselves as Negro women, which, if directed to their own communities, could result in the emergence of a powerful organized movement of Negro women.

IN CONNECTION with the shameful trial of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and his associates, now on trial for peace advocacy, the meeting of these Negro women raised the slogan: "DR. DuBOIS MUST NOT GO TO JAIL!" They went on record to work to establish a permanent lobby during the entire length of Dr. DuBois' trial in Washington, D. C., much in the spirit of the "watch committees" of the Negro people during Reconstruction and slavery days.

That this "Report-Back" meeting was held two days after the shameful lynch murder of Samuel Sheppard and the seriously injured Walter Lee Irvin in Cleveland, Fla., by a white supremacist sheriff only emphasized the necessity for this movement of Negro women, and showed the reason why there is a growing response and fierce determination to assure that this policy of genocide of the sons of Negro men and women be halted.

In the light of these and other indexes as to the growing militancy of Negro women and their resolve to organize a powerful movement of their own, it is strange indeed that some progressives have questioned its purpose. Since when is it the prerogative of white progressives to determine the direction of the liberation movement of an oppressed people? Let us ask these critics who also hold that to organize a movement of Negro women is "nationalistic," what could be less so than to dedicate oneself to the fight for full freedom now? Those who make such assertions simply fail to understand that because Negro women are triply oppressed, such a movement organized and led by them, represents something new—and that new feature is their rising desire for freedom! I would urge white progressives who hold such views not to worry too much about such a movement having "nationalistic trends." Every movement of national liberation contains such tendencies, but, in any event, in such cases, it is not the white progressives who can overcome these tendencies, but the advanced Negro progressive women, in whom full confidence should exist in their capacity to meet and overcome these problems.

The best contribution that white progressive men and women can make to this movement is to lend active support to its program, and to give the most positive estimate to this development. By supporting the efforts of the National Organizing Committee now established by the Sojourn both Negro and white progressive women can aid in helping to establish Sojourn movements throughout the country.

Finally, all progressives should see in this development a heartening sign that the time is not far off, when, sparked by this initiative, working class Negro women will reach a point where, through effective organization and struggle for peace and freedom, they will give effective challenge to the Negro women misleaders of the highly organized movement of Negro women in our country.

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

The Child as Part of the Family Group

(Editor's Note: The following is taken from a letter sent in by a man in New England. We invite our men, women and child readers to write us on questions which they feel should be taken up on this page.)

WHAT is the relationship a child strives for, and lack of which causes the child to rebel? The child needs to give as well as take, to be a needed, working member of the family group in the family activities of house-keeping and entertaining, to have as many of the rights of mother and father as is practical, to be respected by having responsibilities to the family as a whole, to be given credit for intelligence by being included in most "adult" matters of conversation.

Above all, good parent-child relations depend on the un-bourgeois idea of the new socialist man, the humanist idea of liking people, the democratic idea that work—in a collective group—can be enjoyable, the best entertainment that in which each member participates.

At this point it would also be well to ask a few questions: Can a father love his "own child" without loving all children? Can love between individuals (parent-child, husband-wife) still exist without honesty, social co-

operation, self-discipline, active work and play together? Can a comrade be politically active and "love humanity" and yet be cold to his wife and children?

What have children and the family to do with the woman question? Plenty. We men underestimate the depth and importance of the woman question. Because of many-sided oppression, women are most of the responsibility of caring for children—aside from their social and biological consciousness: for they bring children into the world. Women know from real life experience that children are good, wonderful and important in a family's personal and social existence. However, men like Marx, Whitman or the American Communist leaders are supposedly unnatural "for men," to "go crazy over children and give them so much of their thought and time."

This is the cash-value opinion of the bourgeoisie. Let me tell you, children are not so "simple" that they do not notice that Dad plays with them in the family circle, but almost completely ignores them when important visitors arrive; then it is the "natural duty" of the mother to take over care of the children! Children will not develop a deep love for and respect for their

father if the father exhibits such double standards of behavior: one kind of love with children inside the family circle and another kind of "love" when the family makes broader social contact.

Therefore, if we are to build good, happy Marxist families, if we are to give our best and most to the working class, then we Marxist fathers must not underestimate children (even under capitalism) nor the woman question. We men must not turn idealist and apply Marxism-Leninism to all sorts of social-cultural and ideological matters, while we segregate our children and families from the humanism and decency of Marxism-Leninism.

In terms of the sharpening class struggle we men must guard our families and our Party by a special vigilance: not letting our family relationships become weak or demoralized so that the class enemy may turn our weaknesses into a weapon against us. All American Marxists, men and women, must have an understanding and a full discussion of a good Marxist family not only for a richer life under the best and worst circumstances but also to broaden and develop our socialist understanding.

A Peace Story That Didn't Make the Headlines

SAN FRANCISCO.

The story never made the wire services, and none of the top reporters assigned to the San Francisco Conference on the Japanese Peace Treaty heard about it, or thought it worth writing about if they did: but the fact remains that when the delegates returned to their home countries on four continents, they carried with them the peace sentiments of American women.

Nearly 100 housewives, mothers, professionals, church and working-class women from the various counties of the Bay Area—San Francisco, Alameda, Marin and San Mateo, spent most of Saturday afternoon, Sept. 8, making the rounds of the various hotels where the women delegates to the conference were quartered. They were accompanied by children of all ages, including a number of infants!

While united for peace, the group represented no organizations. It was led by Mrs. Naomi Baumann and Mrs. Ethel Gillis, local church leaders, and Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, real estate operator.

All of them agreed that the outstanding reception they received came from the Czechoslovak woman delegate, Dr. Cetrude Sekaninova, who answered questions put to her by the delegation for almost an hour. Dr. Sekaninova promised to have the women's peace message printed in Prague and to send copies of it to the delegation leaders. She told them, "In spite of the ordeal we have been through in the past few days . . . we know American women genuinely want peace. . . . You have given us courage and made us happy . . . thank you for coming."

Asking that their message for peace be transmitted to the women of the world from American women, the California women left the following res-

olution with the delegates they saw:

"Peace greetings from Bay area women to the Japanese Peace Treaty Delegates:

We Northern California women, gathered with our children, wish to greet the women throughout the world who have suffered so much in war and are yearning so earnestly for peace.

We wish to tell the children of every country that American women, too, are working for a peaceful world.

To this end we want to state

that we view with real disapproval the re-arming of Japan and with equal consternation the rising war tempo and increased armaments program all over the world.

We send you this message knowing full well that if the voices of women throughout the world were heard, the armaments race and the race towards war would cease.

As American women we know of no greater patriotism than to work earnestly for the peaceful settlement of differences between peoples."

What Our Readers Are Saying . . .

Editor: Woman's Page:

A group of progressive parents in Milwaukee got together to try to figure out some way to combat the hysteria for war being taught their children. It was finally decided to start a Sunday morning club with handicraft activity and discussion. We have had several very successful meetings, and with the group from 7 to 11 we have discussed such things as peace, why there is war, how the newspapers and television lie about what is going on, and why, and the all-important Negro question. As discussion leader, I have learned a lot from the children, and find they are eager to learn and discuss. Most important of all, the discussion is carried on mostly by the children themselves, with just leads and a summary given by myself.

I think our experiment has proved successful, and agree that it should be tried in other cities. The following letter was written entirely alone by the secretary as her assignment from the club. Discussion Leader. MILWAUKEE.

To the Editor:

We are a group of Milwaukee children who have started a Sunday Club. The last two

times we met we talked about peace. Here are some of the things we decided:

- 1—The rich like war—they get richer.
- 2—The poor do not like war—they do the fighting.
- 3—War is plain greediness.
- 4—Peace is the thing for the poor.

We hope that children in other cities will start clubs like ours 'cause then the children can fight for peace as well as the adults.

Signed: 13 Milwaukee children. Secretary: JUDY, Age 7.

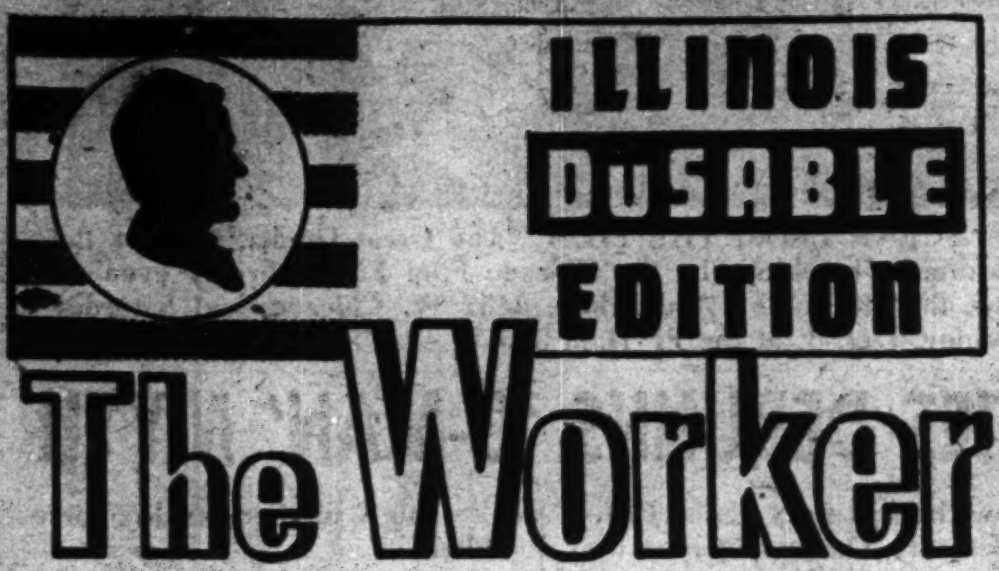
[Editor's Note: The editor also hopes that such clubs will be organized, and will write to the Woman's Page. Give us your ideas on how children, and their mothers, can best fight for peace—together!]

Dear Editor:

I read your page regularly and I think it's a good job well done, besides being necessary reading for both men and women, and especially workers. We need the page; that's one of the reasons Claudia Jones and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn must not lose America's civil rights battle.

A New England Reader.

'RALLY FOR JUSTICE' IN COLISEUM SUNDAY P.M.



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CHICAGO.—Thousands of Chicagoans will rally this Sunday afternoon at the Chicago Coliseum, 15th and Wabash, to declare all-out war on mob violence which has repeatedly shamed this city and victimized scores of Negro and white families.

The giant "Rally for Justice" scheduled to open at 2:30 p.m. will bring together nationally prominent Americans and rank-and-file citizens in what is expected to be the largest demonstration against racism and jimcrow housing ever held in the Midwest.

Heading the array of speakers and entertainers who will participate in the event are attorney Earl B. Dickerson and radio producer Al Benson. The two Chicagoans

have served as joint chairmen of the emergency Chicago and Cook County Citizens Committee, organized in protest against the white-wash of guilty mobsters, police and town officials in the attack on the Harvey Clark family in Cicero last July.

"Our gathering will voice a demand for justice which will resound around the world," declared Mr. Dickerson. "We shall tell the world: The Negro people of Chicago and their white allies are determined to put an end forever to mob violence and second-class citizenship."

"We mean to stand together with all people, regardless of race or

creed, who desire democracy and peace."

★
AMONG SPEAKERS who will be on the Coliseum platform Sunday afternoon are: Attorney Belford V. Lawson of Washington, D.C., national president of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity; Percy Green, editor of the Jackson (Miss.) Advocate; Russell Lasley, international vice-president of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers; Ernest DeMaio, district president of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Winding up publicity activities for the rally, several hundred members of church, labor and youth organizations were to meet at the Packinghouse Labor Center Saturday morning to be dispatched around the city with leaflets and sound trucks calling on Chicagoans to attend the demonstration. Radio announcers Art McCoo and Sam Evans joined Mr. Benson in endorsing the rally and urging their listeners to attend.

Throughout the week, over 150,000 circulars advertising the meeting were being distributed at plant gates, youth centers, civic and cultural gatherings. A council of young people from five South Side high schools led the mobilization of youth for the rally.

★
A DRAMATIC message was issued by unions affiliated with the Chicago Council for Labor Unity and other local unions.

The leaflet warned that the Cicero pattern "is an old employers' trick—divide the workers, then destroy their living standards and all basic American rights."

The rally comes as a federal jury is meeting in Chicago completing its work on the Cicero case. Protests by the committee which called this rally were in part responsible for the calling of the special U. S. grand jury following the failure of a Cook County grand jury to indict any of the mobsters.

Spokesmen for the rally emphasized that "a packed Coliseum can not help but clarify the issues in this case for any members of that federal grand jury who may still be confused at this late date."



THIS illustration appears on a leaflet issued by the Chicago Council for Labor Unity in support of the Nov. 25 "Rally for Justice" at the Chicago Coliseum. It pointed out that Cicero police who assaulted pickets at the Taylor Forge Pipe Co. "could find no tear gas last July to stop the mobsters who wrecked the home of Harvey Clark, Negro war veteran."

Free Press Group Calls Readers' Parley Dec. 9

CHICAGO.—The Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press was formed here this week and as its first action called a mass conference of readers of The Worker.

The parley, to which all readers of this paper are invited, will be held Sunday afternoon, Dec. 9, at 3 p.m. at the Packinghouse Workers Center, 4859 S. Wabash.

Twenty-five community and labor leaders met last Friday at People's Auditorium as founders of the new organization. Herb March, packinghouse union leader, was

named temporary chairman.

The gathering of the readers on Dec. 9 is expected to set up the permanent organization and to launch at once the campaign for the protection and building of the press, most immediate of which is the subscription campaign for 2,000 readers.

The founding meeting heard a report by Carl Hirsch, editor of the Illinois-Dusable Edition of The Worker, detailing the nature of the attack on freedom of press in America today.

"Every paper that stands for

peace is in danger of suppression," Hirsch declared, "and the fight for freedom of the press in America today centers around the right of papers like the Daily Worker to continue publishing."

The Illinois Committee is a state chapter of the National Committee for Freedom of Press, which was recently formed.

Delegates to the founding conference indicated that steps are being taken in many Chicago communities to form neighborhood and shop committees as well.

The delegates joined in a discussion of the need for the new organization as a medium for the paper's readers to come directly to its support.

A second meeting of the founders will take place on Monday evening, Dec. 8 at People's Auditorium.

"Our paper has served us well for many years," declared March, "and we do not intend to sit by and watch its editors jailed, its readers intimidated, its effectiveness destroyed."

March stated that "the progressive press is the lifeblood of the progressive movement," and urged that its readers join in its defense.

A committee was set up to work on preparations for the Dec. 9 readers' meeting. It was announced that one of the features will be an outstanding speaker, one of the national sponsors of the Committee for Freedom of the Press, and the showing of the film, "The Story That Couldn't Be Printed."

Won't Aid Hunt for Smith Act Victims, FBI Told

Find Swift Guilty on Racist Hiring Policy

CHICAGO.—An arbitrator ruled here this week that "beyond question" Swift & Co. has been guilty of gross discrimination in the hiring of Negro women in violation of its contract with the CIO United Packinghouse Workers. The company was ordered to hire at once the 12 Negroes named in the union's complaint and to make a settlement on back pay with them covering the period since November, 1950, when they applied for employment and were refused jobs on racist grounds.

The arbitrator, Ralph T. Seward, charged that company officials "were following a deliberate and persistent policy of hiring only women of the white race."

IN PREPARING its case against the company a year ago, the Swift local sent two white women on its staff to apply for jobs at Swift & Co. They were hired at once although they said they had no experience or qualifications for these jobs.

At the same time, the Swift employment office was lined daily with Negro women, many of them experienced packinghouse workers, whom the company refused to hire.

It was shown that the company's jimcrow hiring policy was facilitated by means of a janitor who was stationed in the outer employment office and quietly permitted only the white applicants to enter the inner office to be hired.

ONE of the white women in-

TOKYO PUT NEW CURBS ON STRIKES

TOKYO (ALN).—So-called political strikes are illegal, according to the Japan Federation of Employers Assn. The statement was issued after the General Council of Japan Labor Unions announced a proclamation of emergency in opposition to the Yoshida government's labor policy. The employers council asserted that the unions must take up their grievances with the government without recourse to strike. Meanwhile a strike of 38,000 coal miners in Kyushu persisted in the face of a threat of government intervention.

involved in the test case reported that a company official asked her to persuade other white women to come to work at Swift & Co., "because we had so many colored people during the war and now we can't get rid of them."

Said the arbitrator: "It seems a fair conclusion from the evidence that... the company was not only

failing to give female applicants 'fair and reasonable consideration' (the words of the union contract), it was failing to give them any consideration whatsoever."

The company was directed to employ the 12 Negro women "on the first available jobs for which they are qualified, with seniority as of Nov. 30, 1950."

ORDEAL OF SMITH ACT FAMILIES DEBUNKS 'G-MAN' MYTH

By STAN MACEK

CHICAGO. — The fraudulent publicity buildup glorifying the FBI has been beamed especially to the minds of America's children.

But it is only youngsters like 14-year-old Danny Green who have a first-hand opportunity to learn the truth. Danny is one of the three children of Gil Green, Chicago Communist leader who has been convicted under the fascist-like Smith Act.

FBI men are surely convinced by now that no member of that family knows Gil Green's whereabouts—nor are they likely to find out by tormenting Mrs. Lillian Green and her three children. And yet, the nerve-war treatment is going on daily around the Green home in Albany Park.

THE FBI cars which traffic up and down their street have become familiar to all. Neighbors who pay heavy taxes see how their money is spent on supporting a corps of FBI agents who for the past five months have lounged in automobiles in front of the Green home. The children on the block wonder whether this can be the same FBI which they've heard about in song and story, publicized in comic books and TV shows, glorified in movies and dime novels.

The Green children know the sullen faces of their pursuers very well by now. They have "pet names" for each of the FBI men which are apt if not pretty.

This is the fourth of a series on how the FBI is using Gestapo methods against Chicago families being victimized under the Smith Act.

DANNY GREEN, an alert and active lad, has been followed and harassed by FBI men for so long that he has become something of an expert on their methods.

But in his way he expresses a deep resentment against the way his family is being treated, against the fact that so few Americans

know the real story of the FBI.

Recently, Danny Green sat down and wrote a little theme in which he expressed some of these ideas. He told bitterly of the radio program called, "This Is Your FBI," in which the FBI is described as an organization that protects this nation's families and its children.

"As one who knows, I call these lies," wrote Danny Green. "If this is true, why is there a car in front of our house with men supposed to be trained in the art of catching criminals?"

"Who's in that house? Not a

ber. Only a mother and her three children."

THE GREEN CHILDREN, and six-year-old Larry Fine whose father is also a Smith Act victim, have had some gruesome experiences with the FBI.

One day, Larry went out to play, and found himself looking into a movie camera being operated by an FBI man. The child ran into the house crying, and was too terrified to go out again all that day.

Mrs. Lillian Green tells of a Sunday outing with her three children, the kind of a day in the park to which every American family should be entitled.

"We stopped for a hamburger," she recounted, "and one of the FBI men came in and sat down next to us at the counter, not even allowing us to enjoy a sandwich in peace."

THIS, of course, is a phase of FBI activity that few people know. More familiar are the lurid stories put out by J. Edgar Hoover's giant publicity machine, such as the pamphlet, "The Story of the FBI," which has been given out by the ton, especially to children.

That pamphlet opens with a melodramatic tale about a small boy who helps the FBI catch a dangerous criminal. And it closes with this touching account:

"A special agent was mortally wounded in a gun battle with two notorious bank robbers. He lived long enough to identify his murderers who were caught and executed. After being urged to rest quietly, his last words: 'Tell Mr. Hoover I did my best.'"

Danny Green takes a skeptical view of such versions of FBI activities.

"All I know," he says, "is that this summer when I went fishing, they were right after me in a rowboat."

(To Be Continued)

Vets Win Support in Picketing Of Film Glorifying Nazi Chief

CHICAGO. — A picket line of Chicago veterans greeted the opening of the "Desert Fox" at the Tivoli theatre on Chicago's Southside. The Chicago Veterans for Peace, protesting the glorification of Nazi General Rommel in a weekend of picketing, declared their operation a success.

Theatre patrons were turned aside by the score in the action that took place last Friday and Saturday nights. The vets, following up their action of the week before at the Grand theatre, declared the film "a slap in the face" to American GIs.

Not only does this picture glorify Rommel and apologize for the Nazi General Staff, a spokesman said, "it also serves to perform a clever role in the re-militarization of German and the trend toward a third World War."

AMONG the slogans most popular with the public were "Robinson, DuBois, and Peace, not Rommel, Cicero, and War"; and, "GI Blood on Rommel's Hands, Can It Be Whitewashed?" Passersby joined the picket line, while other disarmed patrons stood by the entrances and in turn urged others not to attend.

Reflective of sentiments heard over and over again by the picketing GIs were the statements of Lindsey Brown of Cleveland, who said, "I think this picket line is a fine idea" and Mrs. Arnie Kate Lowe of Chicago, who declared, "I think your picket line is great."

Plans were being formulated by the vets to initiate a joint protest and delegation to the Balaban and Katz management and the distributor of the film.

murderer, not a killer, not a reb-

CRC Bazaar to Offer Xmas Gift Bargains

CHICAGO.—Mrs. Betty Goldman, chairman of CRC's Bazaar Committee, this week announced that the All-Nations Bazaar scheduled for December 1-2, at People's Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Ave., is shaping up as the entertainment and festival highlight of the Fall season.

The Bazaar, designed to raise funds to carry on the work of CRC and for political prisoners' relief, will offer a wide range of high quality merchandise for the con-

venient of early Christmas shoppers.

During the course of the two-day festival, many prizes will be offered, including a \$700 black Persian lamb coat, a 17-inch TV set and a set of matched luggage. A large variety of jewelry, electrical appliances, kitchen and other household wares will be offered for sale. A unique assortment of toys will include items designed for children of all ages, made available by some of Chicago's leading toy manufacturers.

INJUNCTION JUDGES LOSE LOUISVILLE (FP). — Louisville's two injunction judges were swept out of office in a general Democratic election victory here.

ILLINOIS DUSABLE EDITION

The Worker

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Edited by HIRSHEN

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URGE STRIKE IN PACKING

**Fitzgerald to Speak Here Dec. 7
At Stewards' Rally on Wage Freeze**

CHICAGO.—Albert Fitzgerald, president of United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, will be the main speaker at a big Stewards' Rally to be held here Friday evening, Dec. 7, at the UE Hall, 37 S. Ashland.

The rally of stewards and active members of all Chicago unions will discuss the fight against the wage freeze, speedup and the high cost of living.

Plans for the rally were announced by Sidney Ordower, executive secretary of the Chicago Council for Labor Unity.

Racist Ban by Realtors Keys Up Tension in Grand Crossing

CHICAGO.—The ominous pattern of Cicero mob violence was foreshadowed this week in the words of James Toole, 7317 S. Kenwood Ave., chairman of the Grand Crossing Property Owners Improvement Association.

"We're going to keep all undesirables out of our community," he told The Illinois Worker. He specified that he means, not only Negroes but members of a half-dozen other nationalities, which he listed.

Toole also revealed that he and other real estate operators have been carrying on under-cover guerilla warfare against Negro families who buy property or show any intention in property in Grand Crossing.

HE DISCLOSED that Negroes have tried to move into the community and "we prevented that on ten different occasions."

Toole was one of those interviewed by this paper when it was learned that the Klan-like White Circle League has been very active in the community.

The rabid violence-inciting literature of this organization was distributed at two meetings called by the real estate organization, Toole admitted.

THE WHITE CIRCLE LEAGUE was much in evidence at a meeting of 2,000 Grand Crossing property owners called when it was rumored that a building at 72nd Pl. and Dorchester was to be sold to Negroes.

This paper also interviewed Father John Maguire of the St. Lawrence Catholic Church, where the landlords held their meeting.

Father Maguire appeared surprised but not indignant when he was shown the inflammatory racist literature which was distributed by the White Circle League on church property. He was non-committal.

when asked whether he would take steps to halt any recurrence of the White Circle League action.

In the tense atmosphere, which has been created in Grand Crossing, The Illinois Worker learned that there are a number of concerned citizens who are working to prevent any racist outbreaks.

The Rev. William T. Baird, of the Essex Community Church, voiced the opinion that "the people in this community will not fall for the hate and destruction propaganda."

"We will not allow our neighborhood to become another Cicero," he declared.

WIN 13-MONTH STRIKE

BAYARD, N. M. (FP).—Local 890, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers has won an increase of eight cents an hour and other important improvements from American Smelting & Refining at the Vanadium Mine and Deming Mill after a 13-month strike.

Plan Xmas 'Good Will Party' for Families of Smith Act Victims

CHICAGO.—Plans were announced this week for a Christmas "Good Will Party," honoring the Chicago families of victims of the Smith Act.

The affair will be held Sunday afternoon, Dec. 16, from 3 to 6 p.m. at the FE Hall, 1110 S. Oakley.

The program for adults will include musical entertainment, an outstanding speaker, as well as an opportunity to meet some of the families who have been subjected to harassment by the FBI.

Parents were encouraged to bring their children, who will be entertained while the program for adults is in progress. It was announced that there would be Xmas decorations, a Santa Claus and a grab bag with gifts for all children. In addition, there will be a magician, a puppet show and a children's dance group.

The affair is sponsored by the Political Victims Welfare Committee, formed to aid the families of victims of frameups, the Smith Act and other police-state legislation.

Armour Local Asks Strike Vote In Face of Deadlocked Wage Talk

CHICAGO.—The 7,000-man Chicago Armour local this week called for a strike on wages in the nation's packinghouse at the height of the meat-packing season. The big local asked the CIO United Packinghouse Workers international board to take a strike vote in the Armour chain in view of the stalemate in negotiations.

In relaying the message of the local to the international union, Armour local president Leon Beverly urged immediate action "so that we can catch the packers at the height of the hog run when strike action will be most effective."

BEVERLY declared that strike action is necessary "because we appear to be getting nowhere in our wage demands." The union

has asked the packers for a \$3,000 minimum wage, a general wage increase, the equalizing of women's wages with the rates paid to men, time and a half for Saturday work.

The local cited the mounting speedup in the plants as well as the rising prices and taxes and the record-breaking profits being made by Armour & Co., and the other big packers.

"The packers are finagling around the market on cattle in an attempt to squeeze out more profits while the so-called price control is being used to grant the packers price relief," the local declared.

"Our membership in the cattle gangs have been laid off time and time again due to the strike of Armour & Co., against OPS controls."

Poll by North Siders Favors Peace Parley of Big Powers

CHICAGO.—Unanimous agreement on the urgency of a meeting of the major powers to negotiate a peaceful settlement of outstanding issues was expressed in a poll of the audience, following a sparkling and provocative symposium on the question, "Should the U. S. Help Germany Rearm?"

The symposium, sponsored by the North Side Committee for Peaceful Alternatives on Tuesday, Nov. 13, was led by Rabbi Abraham E. Abramowitz, spiritual leader of the Albany Park Hebrew Congregation, Rev. William T. Baird, chairman of the Illinois

Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, and Rev. Adolph Bohn, pastor of the Edgewater Presbyterian Church, all of whom expressed opposition to the rearming of Germany, from widely different points of view.

The audience, numbering 60 persons, voted in the negative on the German rearmament issue, with one exception.

This meeting, which was held at the North End Women's Club, 6200 N. Sheridan Rd., was the first of a series of foreign policy forums of the season to be conducted by the North Side Committee for Peaceful Alternatives. The chairman of the group is Mrs. Jonathan Turner, 607 W. Buckingham Place.

48 UNIONS IN URUGUAY STRIKE

MONTEVIDEO (ALN).—Involved in a recent strike here to increase wages were no less than 47 Uruguay unions. The strikers returned to work under a mediation agreement which prohibited disciplinary action against strike leaders. Uruguayan teachers announced they would join the strike movement with a 24-hour stoppage in protest against the government's delay in increasing their salaries.



EMBOLDENED by his apparent immunity from the law, Joseph Beauharnais, head of the White Circle League, is busy sending out more of his vicious "open letters." This time, they have gone to Philip Murray and to President George N. Stoddard of the University of Illinois. Beauharnais berated the CIO for condemning the Cicero mob. And he blasted Stoddard for allowing a Negro student to be crowned Homecoming queen.

THE EGYPTIAN, Southern Illinois University newspaper, has opened a campaign for the lowering of the voting age to 18. "Persons considered old enough for military service should be old enough to vote," the paper declared.

A TRADE Union Entertainment Committee is busy on skits and programs soon to be available for labor and community affairs. One of the prime movers is Bill Smith, UEFE leader, who plays a mean guitar in his own right.

OF THE TEN biggest U.S. cities, Chicago is eighth on the list in terms of housing built so far this year. For every 100,000 of population, Chicago built only 18 percent as many homes as Houston, Texas, only 26 percent as many as Los Angeles, and only half as many as Milwaukee.

FEW GO TO SCHOOL IN FRENCH COLONY

FEZ (ALN).—After 40 years of French imperial rule in Morocco, school enrollment in this colony still totals less than 150,000, according to French government statistics. Moroccan population totals about nine million.

What's On?

THE FILM FORUM presents "The Great Glinka" and "Pageant of Russia." Friday 2457 W. Chicago, and Saturday, Dec. 1, Nov. 30, 8:15 p.m. at People's Auditorium, 8:15 p.m. at Progressive Party Hall, 306 E. 43rd. Donation 60c.

CIRCLE Dec. 31, New Year's Eve on your calendar. The Civil Rights Congress will hold its holiday jamboree party on that night at the UE Hall, 37 South Ashland. It will be an event which you can't afford to miss.

BAZAAR and Festival, Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 1-2. Benefit for prisoners' relief, aid to the families of political oppression. Two days of entertainment, prizes, films, bargain sales. People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago. Auspices: Civil Rights Congress.

XMAS Party for adults and children. Guests of honor: families of political victims. Sunday, December 16, 3 p.m., FE Hall, 1110 S. Oakley. Adults, \$1, children free. Auspices: Political Victims' Welfare Committee.

MASS RALLY to protest deportations. Saturday evening, Dec. 8, at 8, UE Hall, 37 S. Ashland. Auspices: American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

WORLD PEACE Rally USA-USSR co-operation, celebrating 34 years of the founding of the USSR, 18 years of recognition of the USSR by the USA. Thurs., Nov. 29, 8 p.m. at Chopin Center, 1547 N. Leavitt. Speakers: Rev. William Howard Mallen, Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, and Rev. Richard Morford, director, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Admission 60 cents.

CONFERENCE of Readers of The Worker, Sunday, Dec. 9, 3 p.m., Packinghouse Workers Center, 4858 S. Wabash. All readers invited. Auspices: Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press.

THE CASE OF MRS. KRATOCHVIL, 67-YR.-OLD GRANDMA

CHICAGO.—"When someone knocks on your door in the early morning, you can be sure it is the milkman."

These are the words of former French Foreign Minister Bidault, who was boasting that in the so-called "Western democracies," one does not need to fear the secret police.

Well, there was a knock on the door of Mrs. Marie Kratochvil at 7 a.m. on Oct. 31, 1951—not in Nazi Germany, but right here in Chicago. And it was not the milkman.

Three people from the U. S. Department of Immigration walked in with an arrest warrant in their hands.

Now, 67-year-old Marie Kratochvil is a "dangerous woman." Surely any Nazi tribunal would have convicted her of a long list of "crimes," the most heinous of which are the many years she has striven for better conditions for her fellowmen, for the advancement of working people in this country.

She is not a leader of any organization. She is a woman who has raised five daughters and is

This is a translation of an article by Gustav Pikal in the progressive Czech newspaper, Nova Doba, published in Chicago.

helping to bring up her grandchildren.

The reason given by the government for her arrest was that she was a member of an organization which was "a predecessor to the Communist Party." The name of that organization is not even given, and apparently the prosecution does not even think that is necessary.

They took Marie Kratochvil to the Federal Building and there put a price on her freedom—\$2,000. But neither she nor her family had any such sum for bail.

But the word soon got back to her friends and to the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born that unless the \$2,000 was put up by noon, Mrs. Kratochvil would be transferred to the County Jail.

The \$2,000 was raised by noon and Mrs. Kratochvil was free.

The government officials breathed more easily, although it's hard to understand that such a sum of money could so readily consolidate their positions.

Marie Kratochvil is one of the victims of the warmongers. They made her their prisoner in spite of the fact that she has lived two-thirds of her honorable life in this country, at hard work, in the front ranks of those who strive for the betterment of mankind, in the midst of those who seek the brotherly, peaceful co-existence of all peoples.

Her arrest was meant for intimidation—but it does not have that effect on her nor on other progressive Americans of Czech origin.

The intense interest in her case and the speedy help given here are the best proof that progressive Czech Americans are not being scared out of their wits nor out of their determination to fight with even greater energy against those who want a new war.

To the lengthening list of good people who brought to America their hatred of tyranny and oppression only to find it here anew, there was added the name of Marie



MRS. KRATOCHVIL

Kratochvil. Her friends, and all those who find themselves impelled now to unite against persecution, will fight for the cancellation of her deportation order and for her complete freedom.

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McPAUL WARNS:

UNAMERICAN COMMITTEE SEEKS TO DISRUPT FIGHT FOR JOBS, NEGROES

By ARTHUR McPAUL

Exec. Sec., Civil Rights Congress
DETROIT.—According to the Detroit Free Press, the Un-American Activities Committee has decided to come to Detroit within the next few weeks.

The coming of the Un-American Committee to Detroit at this time spells danger to the people of Michigan, especially organized labor. It is necessary for the people of Detroit, and especially trade unionists, to understand just what this committee is and its purpose in invading Detroit at this time. In the Detroit Free Press on Oct. 28, 1947, an editorial charged:

"The most un-American activity in the United States today is the conduct of the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities. It is so viciously flagrant a violation of every element of common decency usually associated with human liberty that it is foul mockery on all that Jefferson and Lincoln made articulate in their dreams of a cleaner and finer order on earth."

The Detroit Free Press was right in 1947. What it will say now may be a different story.

The committee undoubtedly hopes to squelch the rising resentment on the part of the Negro

population of Detroit as well as the entire country against the increasing tide of police brutality and oppression of all kinds and their determination to fight for first class citizenship.

For example, according to the Free Press, the committee this time is coming to look into the "Un-American" activities of Local 600. What are they? Let's look at the record. Local 600 is unified today to a larger extent than ever before in its history. They are unified in their demand against the Ford Motor Co. for a 30-hour week with 40-hour pay, for an end to speedup, for an end to the

runaway shop, for \$60 weekly unemployment compensation, for a peace economy opposed to a war economy, for democratic unionism against Reuther's dictatorship.

We cannot forget that one of the officers of Local 600, William R. Hood, recording secretary, is also the national president of the National Negro Labor Council, a newly formed organization to fight for complete equality for the American Negro. These things are un-American in the minds of those on this Un-American Committee.

I think the whole labor movement in this area—the CIO, AFL

or Independent—must see to it that the Un-American Committee stays out of Detroit, because it is clear that this attack is not only aimed at Local 600 but at the entire labor movement.

It seems to me that local unions throughout this area would do well to immediately pass resolutions directed to the committee as well as sending letters, postcards and telegrams demanding that they stay out of Detroit. And if they come, every trade unionist and other decent citizen in this area should refuse to cooperate, as a matter of fact, should openly defy them.

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SEEK END 5 YEAR PACT TO STOP NEW LAYOFFS

40,000 Ask Reuther Back 30-40

DEARBORN.—Some 40,000 Ford Rouge workers, members of UAW Local 600, have signed cards asking International Union President Walter Reuther to join with them in opening negotiations with Henry Ford II on getting a 30 hour week with 40 hours pay.

This action comes about in a number of meetings here and throughout the nation Reuther has said sarcastically that "no worker ever asked me to open talks on the 30 hour week with 40 hours pay." Reuther maintains there is no need to open talks or negotiations on the 30-40 as there will be "manpower shortage soon."

The Ford local membership, meeting recently at Cass Tech High School, backed a plea of the local union officers to break the 5-year contract which has four years to run and seek a new one which would include a 10 percent wage increase and open the door for negotiations also on the 30 hour week with 40 hours pay.

Speaking at the meeting President Carl Stellato said the reason Ford workers want the five year contract scrapped is that if they wait till 1955 to open talks with Ford on these issues, "we won't have any workers left in the plant at the rate the company is laying off."

Stellato said that in September 1950 the company reported to the

union that 70,268 production workers were on the payroll. As of September 1951 there were only 49,852. Now it is learned that 1,000 were laid off two weeks ago in the Production Foundry and 3,000 are scheduled to be laid off in the Motor Building this week when the company moves the six cylinder job to the new Cleveland plant built at government expense where wage rates are at least 25 cents an hour lower than here.

The company, while saying only 7,000 have been laid off, does not deny that 30,000 new layoffs are getting under way and that many thousands laid off in the next two weeks may not get back at all or not until the spring of 1952.

On Nov. 1 the local filed a bill of complaint in the Federal District Court seeking an injunction to prohibit the company from further moving out jobs or contracting out any work formerly performed by Ford employees and for damages resulting from previous decentralization efforts of the company. The officers, Carl Stellato, Pat Rice, William Hood and W. C. Grant, said they are prepared to exhaust every legal approach before taking strike action.

Walter Reuther was asked to join in the bill of complaint. He replied by letter saying they should hold up until he looked into it with his legal staff.

Fight for \$60 Idle Pay Urged

In a recent issue of the Flint Weekly Review a worker laid off at Buick writes:

"Most of you have already undergone the humiliating ordeal at the unemployment compensation office. They want to know if you are looking for work, able to work, or available for work. They put you through their 'red tape' hoops as though they had been given special training in rudeness."

"As you know, each week brings more layoffs to increase our ranks, more and more of our buddies in the shop are joining the ranks of the idle poor, new thousands who have to figure on feeding, clothing and sheltering families on a little over \$30 a week."

"While we were working it was easy for us to look at the new plants going up and see prosperity in the future, but now we know that we have to live on the edge of starvation for a year or maybe more before we will have 'the privilege' of working in plants built with our own tax money, and given to General Motors. We see the destruction of seniority and job security, for even now foremen's pets and red apple boys are working on defense work without regard for seniority."

"As the months drag on, we will see evictions, furniture and cars repossessed, and large lines at relief offices, our young men dragged off to fight in a war that they do not want, and more taxes to eat up the little money that we may get."

"The picture is bad, but we can make it a lot better—we are still union members. Let's go down to the union hall and demand that we be organized to fight for our rights. Leave your name and address with President Bert Moore, tell him that you are willing to stick with the union, and that you will help to organize a committee

DETROIT.—As layoff slips are prepared for 70,000 Ford workers, 30,000 of them at the Rouge plant in Dearborn, Henry Ford II, speaking at a Board of Directors meeting in Buffalo, predicted that 1952 will be a most prosperous year for Ford.

Building superintendents at the Rouge plant are telling union committees that the layoff, biggest since the depression, will not be just a model changeover or inventory layoff. Many of the workers will be lucky if they are back by March 1, 1952.

Meanwhile in Michigan the company paid an all time high tax bill to the state on its franchise to operate here. The report put Ford next to General Motors at the top of the list.

In Flint, General Motors, suffering under a profits load of \$373,000,000 for the first nine months of 1951, is laying off en masse.

At Fisher 1 some 1,600 have been laid off, victims of the Wall Street war economy. By Jan. 1 an additional 25 percent is expected to be laid off out of the 7,400 remaining.

At Buick, 7,500 are already laid off, leaving some 16,000 working and this is expected to be slashed to 11,000 or back to 1942 seniority by Dec. 1.

Thus the unemployed rolls mount, creeping well over the 200,000 mark for Michigan and over 300,000 nationally for auto workers. Whatever the prosperous 1952 will be, it certainly won't be for the auto workers who face higher taxes, increased cost of living, short work weeks and layoffs.

Sentiment is really developing here for mass caucuses to Lansing on Jan. 8, when the State Legislature opens. The demand will be for \$60 a week unemployment compensation and liberalization of the entire unemployment compensation law which was virtually dictated several years ago by General Motors attorneys.

DETROIT.—In recent leaflets to the Chrysler DeSoto rank and file progressive workers warned that job security is at stake and that the conversion to war work is causing mass unemployment.

In addition, the leaflets say, sky-high prices, wage freezes, unheard of income taxes and credit curbs are depriving people of purchasing power and the DeSoto workers are losing their jobs. Then the leaflet lists what is happening under the five-year contract with which Chrysler workers are shackled.

"Real wages are frozen under the five year contract. Purchasing power has dropped. Cars, refrigerators, stoves, furniture, etc., are stockpiled by dealers all over the country while unemployment and speedup move hand in hand and the faster the line goes the sooner the company will produce its quarterly quota and we will be laid off."

They ask: "Can Mass Layoffs be Avoided?" The answer is a positive yes, and it can be done through getting the 30 hour week with 40 hours pay—even if it means the reopening of the five year contract. They ask also that demand for \$60 a week laid-off compensation be stepped up by the local union officers pointing out that Norman Matthews, UAW-Chrysler Director, stated recently that the layoffs would be from 18 months to two years duration.

BRIGGS WALKOUT WINS

DETROIT.—Some 3,000 Briggs workers from the Connor plant won a strike last week to stop company chiselling on time for relief and time to take care of physical needs.

The workers are members of UAW Local 742. The walkout took place on the Dodge convertible line which recently was transferred from Briggs Meldrum plant where, according to Meldrum workers, no relief was ever allowed. When the job moved to Briggs Connors the company was told that these workers must get relief time.

The company's reply was: Let the men work faster, turn out

production sooner and we will let them get relief. When the workers on the Dodge convertible line heard this reply they took a walk and workers on seven other production lines joined them.

UNION SPONSORS KIDS' HOSPITAL

BUCHAREST (ALN).—A new hospital for children, sponsored by the Romanian General Confederation of Labor, has been completed here. The hospital opened with two sections with 120 beds for children between the ages of 3 and 15. A third section with 145 beds for infants was opened later.

UAW PARLEY URGES FEPC CLAUSE IN ALL CONTRACTS

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. ALL CONTRACTS between the CIO United Auto Workers and management which do not contain a Fair Employment Practices clause should be reopened.

This was the unanimous recommendation of the UAW Fair Practices and Civil Rights Conference held at the Pantlind Hotel here this weekend and attended by 391 delegates from Regions 1, 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D.

The resolution, originally submitted by Chrysler Local 7, pointed out that the 1946 convention of UAW mandated that no international representative was to sign a contract not containing an FEPC clause, but that such deficient contracts have been approved by the International Executive Board.

Further, the resolution asserted that loopholes exist in contracts on matters like apprenticeship and the banning of transfers between departments, which are used by management to discriminate against minority groups. The International Executive Board was asked to review all contracts and plug these loopholes.

The conference recommendations, as the UAW top brass naturally emphasizes, are not binding on the union. However, it is to be expected that rank and filers will seize the opportunity to push for the reopening of contracts on this matter and perhaps on others.

Another unanimous recommendation by the parley was that any UAW officer discriminating or signing a contract minus the model FEPC clause be tried, and, if found guilty, expelled from the union.

RESENT MAZEY'S ATTACK

The conference was in turmoil at its opening Friday night when Emil Mazey went out of his way to attack Rev. Charles A. Hill, was not present, as a "known Communist." Delegates of Ford Local 600 leaped to the defense of their honorary member. Six hundred's vice president, Pat Rice, asserted that his local's membership thoroughly approved of Rev. Hill and his candidacy.

Another furore arose at one of the panels, chaired by a white "expert," Caroline Davis, director, Women's Bureau, Fair Employ-

ment and Anti-Discrimination Department.

When Local 600 progressives criticized the absence of Negroes from the UAW's International Executive Board, Mrs. Davis claimed there were "no qualified" Negroes to elect. This remark was resented, and Mrs. Davis found no answer to the question: "What, none qualified out of 150,000 Negro members?"

This panel was slanted to "equality of opportunity in defense mobilization." A resolution submitted by Dave Moore, of Local 600, accepted by the conference after the word "minorities" had been substituted for "Negroes," pointed out that fair employment is needed all the time, and not just in the "defense" program.

In his speech Saturday night, UAW president Walter Reuther admitted the UAW must "clean house" and said he would rather expel 100,000 members than go along with discriminatory practices. One such practice, which was revealed during the sessions, was that Chevrolet Local 467 in Saginaw had bought a bar where Local officials refuse to serve Negroes.

Reuther, in face of the flop of his attempts to "win over" the City Hall politicians for a Detroit FEPC, found it necessary again to attack the huge mass petition drive for a referendum on FEPC. He repeated his position that the people would be incited by lynch-minded persons and vote FEPC down. This was his phony excuse for sabotaging the FEPC campaign.

12,000 Unionists Demonstrate in Denmark Against 'Forced Savings' Increase in Taxes



By ANDREW OVERGAARD COPENHAGEN, Denmark.

TWELVE THOUSAND building trades workers and longshoremen went on a two-hour strike here, against increased taxes in the form of "forced savings." They were joined by thousands of others, including postmen in their scarlet coats, streetcar employees, women from the metal shops, and the unemployed, who marched through the streets of Copenhagen for a

demonstration in front of Parliament.

Among slogans on the banners were: "How Can You Save When There's Nothing to Save" and "Let Truman Keep His Commons." The sound of the wooden shoes gave warning to the government that the workers neither can nor will pay this unpopular tax. Thousands of tax bills, which had been carried in a coffin, were taken in to the Minister of Finance, with

a promise of more to come.

While the demonstration took place outside the building, the Communist representatives introduced a resolution in Parliament to abolish the tax.

Trade unions throughout the country, representing over 100,000 workers, have adopted sharp resolutions against the tax, which is a result of the armaments program under the Atlantic Pact.

56 Auto Local Heads Urge Cease-Fire Now



ITALY'S PO RIVER FLOOD has brought death to 100 persons and left another 150,000 homeless. Photos show two women clinging to life lines as they await rescue from their collapsing home, and a weeping mother clasp her child as she abandons her imperilled home.

Wm. Hood, Rev. Moulton to Keynote Foreign Born Parley

William Hood, recording-secretary of Ford Local 600 and the Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Utah will be among the speakers at the 20th Anniversary National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The conference will take place in Chicago Dec. 8 and 9 at the UE Hall, 37 South Ashland.

In calling for the broadest possible support, George Murphy, American Committee co-chairman, pointed out:

"One month ago, the conference call was issued. Since then, 50 new deportation cases have been reported around the nation.

"Simultaneously come heightened attacks against the Negro people, trade unionists and those who dare oppose a war-minded administration and speak boldly for peace."

In urging that community, trade union, religious and fraternal organizations send delegates to the conference, Murphy emphasized that if attempts to silence the American people are to be beaten

back, defense of the foreign-born becomes of paramount importance. Conference panel discussions will revolve around three main issues: the role of women, national groups and trade unions, in the fight to defeat current deportation hysteria.

Special emphasis will be placed, in the national group panel, on the problems facing West Indian Americans and Mexican-Americans.

Conference highlight will be a mass meeting on Saturday evening, Dec. 8, at Peoples Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Ave. A cultural program will be presented.

Communications regarding the conference may be addressed to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 W. 26 St., New York 10.

WIN 9-CENT RAISE

CLARKSVILLE, Ind. (FP).—About 1,200 Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. employees will get a nine-cent-an-hour raise in a new contract won by Local 15, Chemical Workers International Union, AFL.

AKRON EDITOR ASKS US PRESS END WAR TALK, SEEK PEACE

A call for a "calm effort for peace" and an end to "war talk" by the newspaper of this country was voiced by John S. Knight, president and editor of the Akron Beacon-Journal.

In an Armistice Day editorial, Knight declared:

"The record . . . shows that we have not talked peace, louder, longer and more insistently than has the Kremlin. In fact, the 12-month space between presidential pleas for disarmament has been a period of frustration, shrill diplomacy and rising tempers.

"The President contributed nothing to the cause of peace by stating some time ago that agreements with the Soviets were 'not worth the paper they were written on.' This tart and poorly timed observation was hardly calculated to promote a peaceful accommodation of views."

"Nor has a basis of understanding been advanced by those elements of the press, radio and government which, according to William R. Mathews of the Arizona Star, are 'shouting us into a third World War for unlimited and unattainable objectives.'"

"To a Russian, this cacophony of hate must sound suspiciously like a demand for unconditional surrender and the blind, boundless objectives of total victory."

"We should, instead, be urging the peaceful settlement of our disputes; employ moderation rather than meaningless threats and try a firm but less hysterical form of diplomacy."

"Russia, I am convinced, wants no part of a total war."

Knight incorrectly termed Truman's bid for a "census" of atom bombs instead of their abolition as a contribution toward peace. He doubted that Americans can be shouted into a war by propaganda, declaring:

"The constant barrage of printed and spoken propaganda plus the Korean fiasco, has, if anything, turned our minds even more strongly against war as a means of settling anything."

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

FIFTY-FIVE CIO auto union members here attending a Fair Employment Practices conference telegraphed President Truman urging him to do everything possible to stop the killing in Korea. Most are leaders of UAW locals, shop stewards, active unionists.

The wire said, "we believe an immediate cease fire in Korea is both possible and in the best interests of all people. We urge you to do everything to stop the killing now."

The signers from Local 600: Carl Stellato, Pat Rice, William Hood, W. G. Grant, J. Crenshaw, James Watts, Clarence Saunders, John H. Darby, Michael Rinaldi, Walter Quillico, Percy Llewellyn, Fred Terrell, Gussie Weaver, Pat Rice, Dave Moore, C. Davis, Joe Morgan, R. Walker, Dave Sharp, Quill Petway.

From other locals: C. Fruit, 228; Eugene Miller, 581; Edward Murphy, 272; Lasker Smith, S. Barclay, 154; C. Ray, William Vanderdoes, Theron Hodge, 581; Walter Warner 922; Henry Rice, 320; M. C. Floffler, 369; Madeline Bates, Everett Bracken, Abe Roberts, 522; Samuel Jones, 742; Leon Hill, J. L. James, Ben Bolden, Herman Wilson, 22; Douglas Harris, 154; David Lerriorle, 235; Herman Burt, Midland Steel; Zina Brandt, 49; Leo Schaeffer, 163; Edward Brotherton, 162; Maynard Bussey, 22; Oliver Taduniy, 653; Albert LaVance, 687; Frances Harris, 236; William Delbridge, 22.

From Chrysler Local 7: William Bolding, Van Brooks, I. England, William James, Tom Goss, Theodore Griffin.

200 Tenants Fight Rent Hike

RENTON, Wash.

About 200 tenants, mostly veterans, have signed protest petitions against jacking up rents from 15 to 25 percent in Cedar River apartments, a public housing project here.

The petitions were sent to the Renton Housing Authority, which manages the project, and to the city council.

A spokesman said the veterans will sue if the housing officials go ahead with the raise.

'We Charge Genocide'

Petition to UN Bares War on U.S. Negroes

By JOHN PITTMAN

A 240-PAGE PETITION to the United Nations for relief from genocidal policies of the United States Government against the Negro people was made public this week by the Civil Rights Congress. The petition cites thousands of cases of violence and the deprivation of rights against the Negro people since 1945. Its evidence consumes 135 pages, mostly in small type.

The petition declares that United Nations action in behalf of the Negro people "will contribute to the peace of the world." It charges that genocidal crimes are increasing against the Negro people today and are "a threat to the peace of the world."

"There is ample historical precedent," the petition says, "for genocidal crime increasing against the Negro people in time of war or threat of war as it is now increasing and has been since 1945. . . . It is increasing partly because unpopular war requires a silencing of the people, a breaking of their will for resistance. Increasing violence against the Negro people goes hand in hand with increased repression throughout American life. . . . In addition, the great majority of Negroes are for peace, and peace endangers profits."

The petition declares that "the prime mover of the mammoth and deliberate conspiracy to commit genocide against the Negro people in the United States is monopoly capital. Monopoly's immediate interest is merely four billions of dollars in super-profits that it extracts yearly from its exploitation and oppression of the Negro people, according to the conservative estimate of a competent former Government economist."

The aim of genocide against Negroes today, says the petition, "is the splitting and emasculation of mass movements for peace and democracy, so that reaction may perpetuate its control and continue receiving the highest profits in the entire history of man."

The petition asserts that "the end of genocide against the Negro people of the United States will mean returning this country to its people. It will mean a new growth of popular democracy and the forces of peace. It will mean an end to the threat of atomic war. It will mean peace for the world and all mankind."

PUBLISHED in book form, and entitled "We Charge Genocide," the petition appeals to the General Assembly to

... find and declare by resolution that the Government of the United States is guilty of the crime of genocide against the Negro people of the United States and that it further demand that the government of the United States stop and prevent the crime of genocide;

... by resolution condemn the Government of the United States for failing to observe and implement its solemn international obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the Genocide Convention and ... also demand that the United States immediately take effective steps to carry out and fulfill its international obligations under the Charter and the Genocide Convention.

THE PETITION asserts the right of individuals or minority groups to petition the United Nations, and the obligation of the General Assembly, under Article XIII of the Charter, "to initiate studies and to make recommendations for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all."

It cites the Assembly's resolution decision against the Union of South Africa as a precedent establishing this obligation. It is well known, moreover, that Assembly committees have heard non-governmental organizations in such cases as Palestine and the Italian colonies, the Rev. Michael Scott whose credentials were from Southwest African people, were disputed by the South African gov-



William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress and editor of the petition, "We Charge Genocide," marches with Mrs. Grayson, wife of one of the Martinsville Martyrs, and her child, at the White House in a vain plea to President Truman to halt the execution by the white supremacist rulers of Virginia of the seven Martinsville Negro victims.

ernment, and other individuals and organizations. The Negro people and their organizations have already petitioned the United Nations three times, but each petition has been suppressed and pigeonholed.

Evidently anticipating action by the U. S. delegation to suppress discussion of its charges, or to question whether they come under the crime of genocides as defined by the Genocide Convention, the petition deals specifically with these possibilities.

It appeals to the contracting parties, the states which have signed and ratified the Genocide Convention, "to make our case its own and call upon the competent organs of the United Nations to take action."

THE CONVENTION was ratified by 20 states and entered into force on January 14, 1951. Its Article VIII provides that a contracting party can call upon competent organs of the United Nations to take action under the Charter for the prevention and suppression of acts of genocide.

In addition, in case any party disputes the applicability of the Genocide Convention to crimes alleged in the petition, it asks that such a dispute be submitted to the International Court of Justice in accordance with Article IX of the Genocide Convention.

THE PETITION declares that the Genocide Convention is "more than a

statement of moral principle. . . . It is law, international law, setting out specific crimes and punishments. . . . It takes its place beside such international prohibitions as those forbidding and punishing piracy and slavery."

Citing the origin of the Genocide Convention in the Nuremberg trials, the petition quotes U. S. Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson to the effect that "domestic genocide in time of peace has an inevitable tendency to the greater genocide of war," it said Jackson declared in his opening statement that the first was preparation for the latter.

The petition quotes Article II of the Genocide Convention, which defines the crime of genocide as meaning:

... any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group as such: (a) Killing members of the group; (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; (e) Forcible transferring children of the group to another group."

Article III of the Genocide Convention, which the petition also sets forth, provides that: "The following acts shall be punishable: (a) Genocide; (b) Conspiracy to commit genocide; (c) Direct

and public incitement to commit genocide; (d) Attempt to commit genocide; (e) Complicity in genocide."

THE PETITION then unfolds page after page of detailed and documented evidence showing specific violations of the Genocide Convention, and the guilt of the United States Government, under the sections of Articles II and III of the Convention.

The petition declares that its evidence "falls far short of adequately presenting reality. The crimes presented are only those experienced by some of the petitioners and that marked minority of crimes committed which happened to receive mention in Negro yearbooks, the Negro press or the labor press. The vast majority of such crimes are never recorded."

"It is manifest that a people cannot be consistently killed over the years on the basis of 'race'—and more than 10,000 Negroes have so suffered death—cannot be uniformly segregated, despoiled, impoverished and denied equal protection of the law unless it is the result of the deliberate, all-pervasive policy of government and those who control it," says the petition.

"OUR INDICTMENT," it continues, "charges the Government of the United States with violation of virtually every provision of the Genocide Convention. Our evidence . . . sustains the charges. But the great and central fact is that the basic law of the United States itself specifically forbids violence and discrimination against the Negro people on the basis of race, forbids genocide, and that the law is not enforced as a wilful and long-sustained policy of government in violation of the Constitution of the United States, the United Nations Charter, and the Genocide Convention."

The petition charges that "officials of the Government of the United States of America in all its three branches, judicial, legislative and executive, are guilty of genocide, through their refusal to enforce those provisions of the Constitution of the United States which provide for 'due process' and 'equality before the law' for the Negro people."

It charges that "a conspiracy exists in which the Government of the United States, its Supreme Court, its Congress, its Executive Branch, as well as the various state, county and municipal governments, consciously effectuate policies which result in the crime of genocide being consistently and constantly practiced against the Negro people of the United States."

And it traces the inspiration and motive for this crime to monopoly capital, to Wall Street representatives, who hold "almost every key government post in the fabulously lucrative mobilization for war," . . . "influence the President, put a stamp upon the Supreme Court, have a voice in naming its membership, and control Congress" . . . and whose "control is equally powerful in the several states." "There was a time when Wall Street governed by pressure and influence. It now governs directly."

NOTING the attempts of Southern politicians and such Jimcrow organizations as the American Bar Association to prevent ratification of the Genocide Convention by the United States Congress, the petition declares this effort is futile.

"The Convention," it points out, "having been ratified by twenty nations, is now in force and binding upon all its signatories, including the United States."

The Government of the United States, having signed the Convention, having solemnly promised to punish those guilty of genocide, having contracted to implement its laws thereto, is morally and legally bound by its undertaking.

"We solemnly warn that a government which practices genocide against its own nationals may not be long deterred, if it has the power, from genocide elsewhere. White supremacy at home makes for colored massacres abroad. Both reveal contempt for human life in a colored skin. Jellied gasoline in Korea and the lynchers' faggot at home are connected in more ways than both result in death by fire. The lyncher and the atom-bomber are related. The first cannot murder unpunished and unrebuked without so encouraging the latter that the peace of the world and the lives of millions are endangered. Nor is this metaphysics. The tie binding both is economic profit and political control. It was not without significance that it was President Truman who spoke of the possibility of using the atom bomb on the colored peoples of Asia, that it is American statesmen who grate constantly of 'Asiatic hordes'."

Why Not Nab Bosses in Gang Attack on Unions?

AN EDITORIAL

The Kefauver Committee, when it was in Detroit, charged that John A. Fry, president of the Detroit-Michigan Stove Co., had hired hoodlums to keep union organization out of his plant.

Prosecuting Attorney Gerald K. O'Brien two weeks ago caused the arrest of eight men, some with police records, for investigation of conspiracy to violate certain sections of the labor laws. In fact he indicated that there existed and still exists a conspiracy to use bribes, coercion, and intimidation to "prevent employes of certain industrial plants either to join a union of their choice or to form a union of their choice." Meanwhile UAW officials have charged that force and violence in the form of physical beatings of workers have taken place, that workers' automobile tires have been cut,

workers' families threatened, acid thrown at workers, etc., all to keep them from joining the union. These acts took place at the Metal Fabricating Co.

But there are some important names missing among those arrested. We are certain that the prosecuting attorney realizes that it is the employers who are interested in maintaining open shops. Hoodlums do not decide on their own to use force and violence on workers to bust up unions just for the fun of it. Their services are bought and paid for by the big auto barons. And these services are bought and paid for in cash as well as in gambling and numbers concessions in the plants.

So, where is the name of John A. Fry amongst those arrested? And where is the name of Walter O. Briggs, of the Briggs Manufacturing Co., owner of the lily-

white Detroit Tigers, and benefactor of the Carl Rendas and other questionable anti-union and underworld characters?

Mr. Prosecuting Attorney, you can eliminate force and violence against workers and their trade unions, you can eliminate gambling in plants, you can eliminate interference with the labor laws if you go after those behind the thugs who do the actual dirty work. Investigate and indict the employers!

And incidentally, bail for those arrested—those who had actually used (not advocated) force and violence was set at \$1,000. And nobody asked where the bail money came from.

But for a Smith Act victim—charged simply with "advocating" the superiority of the socialist over the capitalist system—bail is from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

DETROIT DAILY PRESS REEKS OF JIMCROW

Only Michigan Worker Fights Consistently For Negro Rights

IN NO SPHERE OF LIFE does the big business role of Detroit newspapers come out more clearly than in their handling of the Negro people's struggle for full equality.

In the first place, the three big newspapers, from top to bottom are thoroughly jimcrow. Only a few Negroes are employed, and those as janitors or elevator operators.

There are no Negro operators, editors, printers. Not a single on all three papers.

One good place for an FEPC to be used would be on those newspapers. Cynically, those big business journals have editorially opposed an FEPC ordinance because "you can't legislate away discrimination." It's a matter of good will, they say. Obviously, however, that "goodwill" doesn't apply to them when it comes to employing Negro reporters.

The argument is phony. But that is only the beginning of the consciously disruptive, double-talking attitude of the newspapers as far as the Negro people are concerned.

Here, just as random, are a few of the instances in recent years in which the Detroit papers bared their fangs and showed their Dixiecrat, jimcrow claws:

1. Two nights before election last year the Detroit Free Press ran a big headline on page 1 smearing Recorder's Judge Jones, running for election after being appointed as the first Negro judge in the city's history.

All observers agreed after election day that the completely unfounded story helped defeat Judge Jones. Chalk that one up as a Free Press service to the white supremacists.

2. The Detroit News invariably identifies the race of all Negro persons arrested, obviously trying to create the impression that most Negroes are criminals.

3. The Detroit Times did its level best to whip up a lynch spirit around the Gordy case by charging, in so many words, that "Communists" were responsible for "violating" the people.

IN SHARP CONTRAST, both in word and deed is the honorable role The Michigan Worker has

played in the Negro people's struggles.

It was The Michigan Worker which sparked the "Toy Must Go" campaign—William Allan, reporter for this paper wrote a pamphlet on that subject—which drove that Negro-hater out of office.

It was The Michigan Worker which exposed the police brutality that ended with the killing of Beverly Lee, a 14-year-old Negro schoolboy.

It was The Michigan Worker—again resulting in a pamphlet by William Allan—that exposed the frameup of Charles Gordy.

It was The Michigan Worker that helped organize the fight to prevent the extradition of Haywood Paterson to the Alabama lynchers.

It was The Michigan Worker that led the fight for housing, for FEPC, for full civil rights and equality to the Negro people.

In the fight for Negro liberation, for full equality, for an FEPC, The Michigan Worker is an indispensable weapon.

Get a new reader of The Michigan Worker. Get another against jimcrow.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY BY THE OLD-TIMER

WAR: An automobile costs \$3,000 these days; \$1,000 of that is war taxes.

A.M.A. JOB: Harry Baker, that sterling character who headed the social security department of the UAW-CIO, has now taken a job with the American Hospital Association. He will be the associate director of the AHA's commission on finance. This outfit is controlled by the American Medical Association, one of the most vicious, anti-labor outfits in the nation. You have heard or read their vicious stuff against health insurance.

LAPDOGS: The Trotskyist better known as Reuther's loyal opposition, were queried on their attitude toward Reuther. The reply was, that they were not for Reuther but won't let their "members" run for any office because if elected then they'll be held responsible for Reuther's "mistakes."

SABOTEURS: The Trotskyites, who refused to support Ford Local 600 Negro leader Dave Moore for vice president at the recent Cleveland UAW convention against Richard T. Cosser, now come around to leaders of the National Negro Labor Council and ask "Is there room for everybody on the Freedom Train?" Yes, but not for sand in the wheels bearings.

GHOULS: A worker, who had 32 years seniority in Ford's; died recently. He had \$3,400 coming in John Hancock benefits. His son, in the Army, got a leave to come home and bury his dad. When he got the bill for the burial expenses it ran over \$1,400. When he protested nothing happened until he went to Ford Local 600 and the union got busy. Now the bill is around \$750, which one legitimate burial house said was still \$150 too high. In death, too, the workers are exploited.

SLANDER: How long will fighters against discrimination and jimcrow keep quiet about the vicious slanders Walter Winchell is carrying against the great Negro artist, Josephine Baker? Miss Baker was the one who was refused service in the Stork Club, owned by Winchell's pal Billings.

Winchell's slanders appear in his column in the Detroit Heart Times. Delegations, telephone calls and resolutions would soon put a stop to his outright lies.

LET'S GO: The Ford Motor Co. is going to sell, through real estate sharks, thousands of acres of land in Dearborn to house 50,000 people. It's a good question for Ford Local FEPC Director James Watts to look into. Will Negro Ford workers be given the chance to buy land and build homes in the hitherto lily white city of Dearborn? Now is the time to break jimcrow in Dearborn.

KITTY: There is a movement under way to turn contracts for city paving back to private contractors. Years ago when a huge scandal broke out exposing payoffs to politicians, four contractors had a monopoly on all bids and they all bid the same. If this returns then it's a slush fund again for City Hall hacks. So far the city has been doing the work itself.

SPEEDUP: Mayor Albert E. Cobo continues to "save" money on the DSR. On the Baker line there used to be two men working a car, the motorman and conductor. Since election day, Cobo has cut it down to a one-man operation. If you want to see super exploitation, watch one man try to handle the day shift getting on the Baker car at Ford Rouge, Gate 4.

FREEDOM: You are now a case for deportation, according to Detroit immigration goons, if you carried a sticker on your car back in 1937, urging people to vote for Maurice Sugar for Recorder's Court Judge.

Did You Get A New Reader?

Build pressure for peace and civil rights

TOLEDO UNION PAPER URGES PEACE TALKS

TOLEDO.—The official organ of the CIO and the United Auto Workers in this town, the Toledo Union Journal, which reaches between 35,000 and 40,000 auto workers weekly in a recent editorial calls for a four-power conference to bring about peace in the world.

The editorial ignores the fact that Premier Stalin, through public documents, has called for a five-power conference including the People's Republic of China, and that it was the Soviet Union which first proposed immediate cease-fire in Korea. The editorial, written by an associate editor, says in part:

"... in my opinion, peace will not be brought about if this burning issue will be left solely up to the orations of UN delegates. This issue must be settled on a higher level. I believe it was with this in mind that both President Auriol of France and Prime Minister Churchill of Britain called for a meeting of the Big Four to tackle this issue in a face-to-face conference. This would mean another meeting, perhaps the last, between

President Truman, Mr. Churchill, M. Plevin the French premier and Marshal Stalin of the Soviet Union. This meeting should take place, and the sooner the better. And as was suggested by President Auriol, Paris would be a good location for it—especially while the UN is still in session.

"There are people who deplore such a meeting; people who say there is nothing to gain from such a meeting; that if the Russians want peace, let them 'show by deeds' that they are sincere; and that the best way to do just that is to accede to basic U. S. and UN proposals made public long ago. This includes the cessation of fighting in Korea, peace treaties for Austria and Germany and a host of other vital issues.

"What these people don't seem to understand is the fact that the Russians also have some claims; that they too, want certain concessions from the West as their 'price' for peace.

"Unfortunately these differences cannot and will not be ironed out in oratorical outbursts, fancy and

fierce accusations regardless of whence they come or who delivers them. In short, the heads of these four great governments must meet face-to-face and bargain out their differences. Both President Auriol and Prime Minister Churchill apparently came to this conclusion. Should Mr. Truman agree to the urgings of Churchill and Auriol, Stalin would be forced to meet by world opinion."

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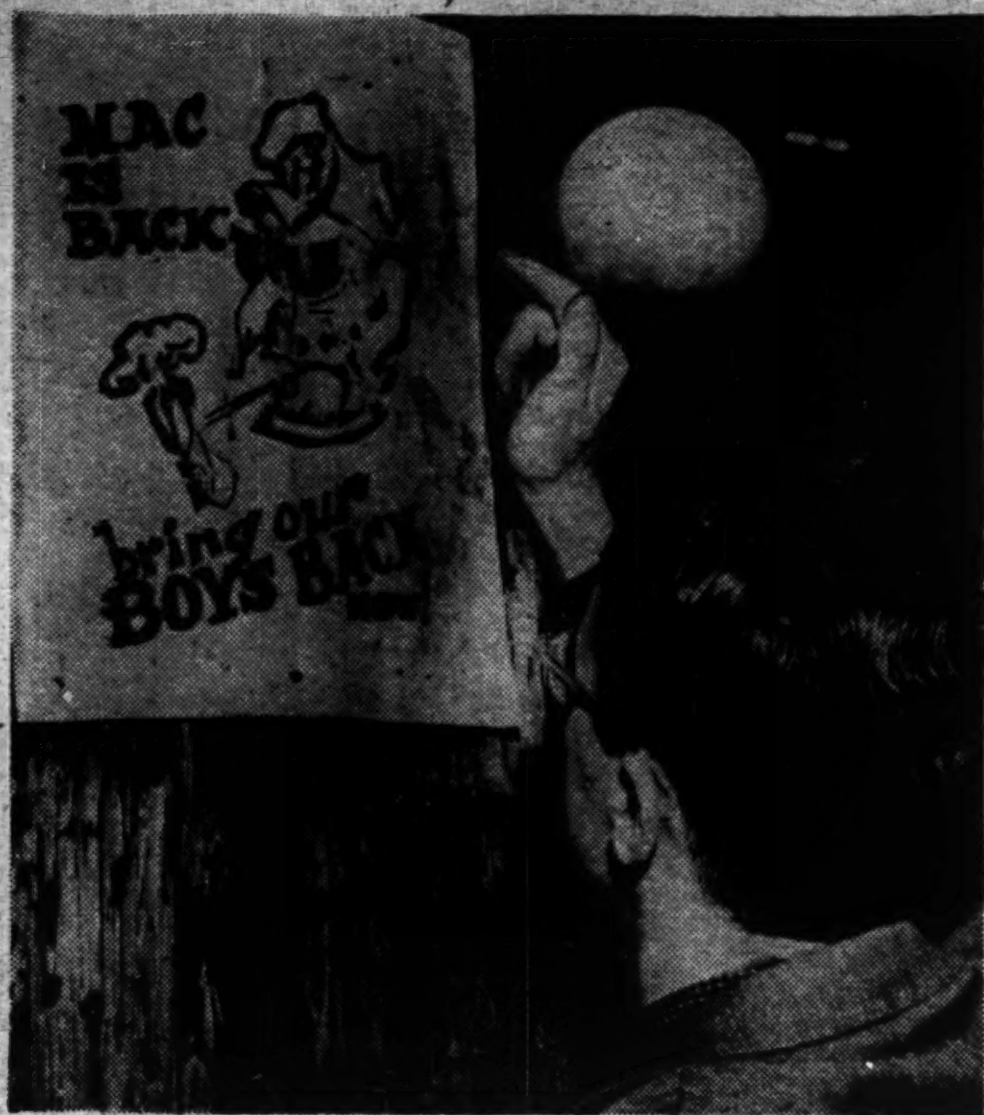
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"MAC IS BACK, BRING OUR BOYS BACK NOW!" reads this poster, one of scores posted by young peace fighters along the parade route of Gen. MacArthur on the eve of his Seattle appearance at the city's centennial celebration. Four youths were arrested by Seattle police for the "greeting" activity.

BEGIN DRIVE FOR BIG 5 NO-WAR PACT

Soviets at UN Push for Arms Cut, A-Bomb Ban

— See Page 3 —

Florida Officials Make Hero Of Sheriff Who Shot Negroes

BY STETSON KENNEDY
By Federated Press

EUSTIC, Florida
SO FAR as Lake county and the state of Florida are concerned, the case is closed against sheriff Will's V. McCall, who emptied his gun into two manacled Negro prisoners while transporting them to a new trial ordered by the U. S. Supreme Court.

This means that unless popular pressure forces Florida officials to change its mind no charges of murder or manslaughter can or will be brought against the sheriff.

(In New York the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called for a "protest which can be heard around the world" in the brutal murder of one Negro prisoner and the wounding of another.)

Only remaining possibility is that the Justice Dept. might order the district attorney to convene a federal grand jury to determine whether McCall violated the constitutional rights of his prisoners, Samuel Shepherd and Walter Lee Irvin, by killing one and nearly killing the other. Maximum penalty for this offense is a \$1,000 fine and or a year's imprisonment.

WHILE AT FIRST there was some disposition on the part of Florida folk to frown upon McCall's actions as unsporting and too much akin to shooting quail on the ground or ducks on the water, this gave way to the conviction that the quickest and cheapest means of avoiding further adverse publicity was to apply a heavy coat of whitewash at the coroner's inquest and let the matter drop there.

And so, though a county grand jury was impaneled for Nov. 12, it was dismissed on grounds that the coroner's findings were conclusive that the sheriff had fired "in line of duty and self-defense."

On the other hand, there is marked public interest in getting on with the retrial of Irvin, the survivor, on the charge made against him, Shepherd and two others by a 17-year-old white housewife in 1949. Irvin and Shepherd lived under death sentence for two years until the Supreme Court ruled they were entitled to a fair trial and a jury from which Negroes are not excluded.

IN FACT, there has been much speculation in the press and elsewhere that Irvin, still seriously ill from gun wounds, may also face the additional charge of attempted escape and assault. In that event, the chief witness against Irvin would be his attempted murderer.

While the case for McCall may look like a solid coat of whitewash to some, closer inspection reveals that it also has many of the attributes of Swiss cheese, both as to holes and aroma. The most significant omission in the coroner's inquest were the questions not asked and the witness not produced.

McCall himself was treated as guest of honor, while neither judge nor jury asked any questions which would even imply belief in any aspect of Irvin's charge that the sheriff shot without provocation.

A district meeting of the Florida Peace Officers Assn. wired McCall: "Proud of a fellow officer who with courage acted in a peace

officer deserving our full comradeship."

Rev. Lloyd King of Orlando was reported by the press as saying: "It is high time sympathy be shown officers who must have difficult duties to do."

THE SHERIFF was saved from appearing before a county grand jury after a coroner's inquest upheld his story that he had fired "in line of duty and self-defense." McCall claimed that the two manacled youths, who were on their way to a new trial ordered by the U. S. Supreme Court, which saved them from death, had tried to escape.

The county grand jury was dismissed despite the number of gaping holes in McCall's case that appeared at the inquest.

A federal grand jury, if called, might also weigh the significance of a statement made to me in the presence of a Miami Herald reporter by Jefferson J. Elliott, special investigator assigned to the case by Gov. Fuller Warran (D).

Said Elliott: "This shooting will reflect McCall for three more terms at least; he didn't have a chance before."



Why must the killing go on in Korea? If the Pentagon is ready to have a truce "in 30 days" why not now? The above cartoon powerfully expresses the desire of every American, regardless of his politics, for an immediate end to the Korean slaughter. The nation should urge President Truman to order the generals to call an immediate halt to the killing at the line already agreed on.

Won't Post Photos of Victims Of Smith Act, Union Tells FBI

— See Page 4 —

UAW PARLEY URGES FEPC CLAUSE IN ALL CONTRACTS

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. ALL CONTRACTS between the CIO United Auto Workers and management which do not contain a Fair Employment Practices clause should be reopened.

This was the unanimous recommendation of the UAW Fair Practices and Civil Rights Conference held at the Pantlind Hotel here this weekend and attended by 391 delegates from Regions 1, 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D.

The resolution, originally submitted by Chrysler Local 7, pointed out that the 1946 convention of UAW mandated that no international representative was to sign a contract not containing an FEPC clause, but that such deficient contracts have been approved by the International Executive Board.

Further, the resolution asserted that loopholes exist in contracts on matters like apprenticeship and the banning of transfers between departments, which are used by management to discriminate against minority groups. The International Executive Board was asked to review all contracts and plug these loopholes.

The conference recommendations, as the UAW top brass naturally emphasizes, are not binding on the union. However, it is to be expected that rank and filers will seize the opportunity to push for the reopening of contracts on this matter and perhaps on others.

Another unanimous recommendation by the parley was that any UAW officer discriminating or signing a contract minus the model FEPC clause be tried, and, if found guilty, expelled from the union.

RESENT MAZEY'S ATTACK

The conference was in turmoil at its opening Friday night when Emil Mazey went out of his way to attack Rev. Charles A. Hill, was not present, as a "known Communist." Delegates of Ford Local 600 leaped to the defense of their honorary member. Six hundred's vice president, Pat Rice, asserted that his local's membership thoroughly approved of Rev. Hill and his candidacy.

Another furore arose at one of the panels, chaired by a white "expert," Caroline Davis, director, Women's Bureau, Fair Employ-

ment and Anti-Discrimination Department.

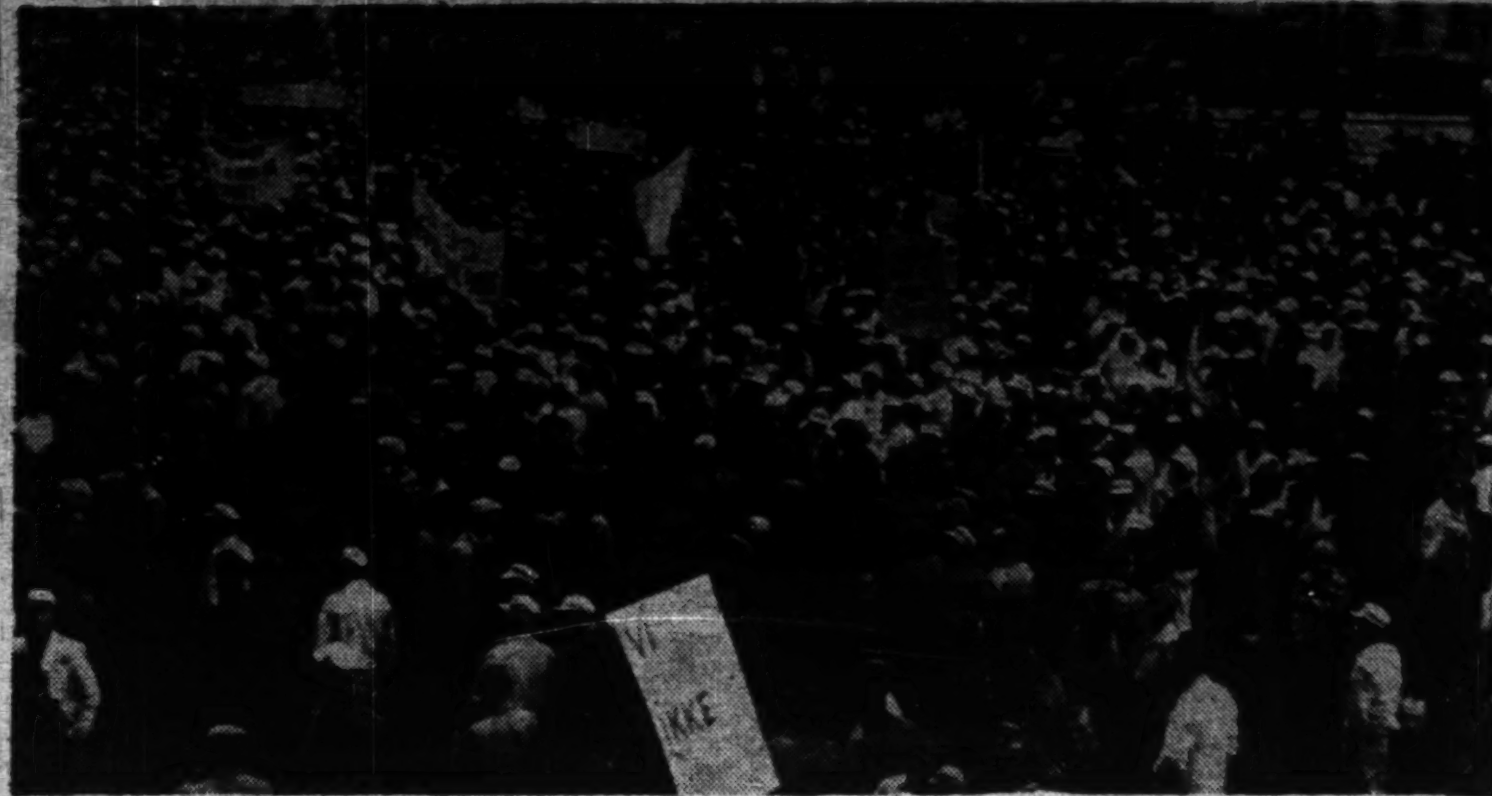
When Local 600 progressives criticized the absence of Negroes from the UAW's International Executive Board, Mrs. Davis claimed there were "no qualified" Negroes to elect. This remark was resented, and Mrs. Davis found no answer to the question: "What, none qualified out of 150,000 Negro members?"

This panel was slanted to "equality of opportunity in defense mobilization." A resolution submitted by Dave Moore, of Local 600, accepted by the conference after the word "minorities" had been substituted for "Negroes," pointed out that fair employment is needed all the time, and not just in the "defense" program.

In his speech Saturday night, UAW president Walter Reuther admitted the UAW must "clean house" and said he would rather expel 100,000 members than go along with discriminatory practices. One such practice, which was revealed during the sessions, was that Chevrolet Local 467 in Saginaw had bought a bar where Local officials refuse to serve Negroes.

Reuther, in face of the flop of his attempts to "win over" the City Hall politicians for a Detroit FEPC, found it necessary again to attack the huge mass petition drive for a referendum on FEPC. He repeated his position that the people would be incited by lynch-minded persons and vote FEPC down. This was his phony excuse for sabotaging the FEPC campaign.

12,000 Unionists Demonstrate in Denmark Against 'Forced Savings' Increase in Taxes



By ANDREW OVERGAARD
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.

TWELVE THOUSAND building trades workers and longshoremen went on a two-hour strike here against increased taxes in the form of "forced savings." They were joined by thousands of others, including postmen in their scarlet coats, streetcar employees, women from the metal shops, and the unemployed, who marched through the streets of Copenhagen for a

demonstration in front of Parliament.

Among slogans on the banners were: "How Can You Save When There's Nothing to Save" and "Let Truman Keep His Conns." The sound of the wooden shoes gave warning to the government that the workers neither can nor will pay this unpopular tax. Thousands of tax bills, which had been carried in a coffin, were taken to the Minister of Finance, with

a promise of more to come.

While the demonstration took place outside the building, the Communist representatives introduced a resolution in Parliament to abolish the tax.

Trade unions throughout the country, representing over 100,000 workers, have adopted sharp resolutions against the tax, which is a result of the armaments program under the Atlantic Pact.

56 Auto Local Heads Urge Cease-Fire Now



ITALY'S PO RIVER FLOOD has brought death to 100 persons and left another 150,000 homeless. Photos show two women clinging to life lines as they await rescue from their collapsing home, and a weeping mother clasp her child as she abandons her imperilled home.

Wm. Hood, Rev. Moulton to Keynote Foreign Born Parley

William Hood, recording secretary of Ford Local 600 and the Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Utah will be among the speakers at the 20th Anniversary National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The conference will take place in Chicago Dec. 8 and 9 at the UE Hall, 37 South Ashland.

In calling for the broadest possible support, George Murphy, American Committee co-chairman, pointed out:

"One month ago, the conference call was issued. Since then, 50 new deportation cases have been reported around the nation.

"Simultaneously come heightened attacks against the Negro people, trade unionists and those who dare oppose a war-minded administration and speak boldly for peace."

In urging that community, trade union, religious and fraternal organizations send delegates to the conference, Murphy emphasized that if attempts to silence the American people are to be beaten

back, defense of the foreign-born becomes of paramount importance.

Conference panel discussions will revolve around three main issues: the role of women, national groups and trade unions, in the fight to defeat current deportation hysteria.

Special emphasis will be placed, in the national group panel, on the problems facing West Indian Americans and Mexican-Americans.

Conference highlight will be a mass meeting on Saturday evening, Dec. 8, at Peoples Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Ave. A cultural program will be presented.

Communications regarding the conference may be addressed to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 W. 26 St., New York 10.

WIN 9-CENT RAISE

CLARKSVILLE, Ind. (FP).—About 1,200 Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. employees will get a nine-cent-an-hour raise in a new contract won by Local 15, Chemical Workers International Union, AFL.

AKRON EDITOR ASKS US PRESS END WAR TALK, SEEK PEACE

A call for a "calm effort for peace" and an end to "war talk" by the newspaper of this country was voiced by John S. Knight, president and editor of the Akron Beacon-Journal.

In an Armistice Day editorial, Knight declared:

"The record . . . shows that we have not talked peace, louder, longer and more insistently than has the Kremlin. In fact, the 12-month space between presidential pleas for disarmament has been a period of frustration, shrill diplomacy and rising tempers.

"The President contributed nothing to the cause of peace by stating some time ago that agreements with the Soviets were 'not worth the paper they were written on.' This tart and poorly timed observation was hardly calculated to promote a peaceful accommodation of views."

"Nor has a basis of understanding been advanced by those elements of the press, radio and government which, according to William R. Mathews of the Arizona Star, are shouting us into a third World War for unlimited and unattainable objectives."

"To a Russian, this cacophony of hate must sound suspiciously like a demand for unconditional surrender and the blind, boundless objectives of total victory.

"We should, instead, be urging the peaceful settlement of our disputes; employ moderation rather than meaningless threats and try a firm but less hysterical form of diplomacy."

"Russia, I am convinced, wants no part of a total war."

Knight incorrectly termed Truman's bid for a "census" of atom bombs instead of their abolition as a contribution toward peace. He doubted that Americans can be shouted into a war by propaganda, declaring:

"The constant barrage of printed and spoken propaganda plus the Korean fiasco, has, if anything, turned our minds even more strongly against war as a means of settling anything."

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

FIFTY-FIVE CIO auto union members here attending a Fair Employment Practices conference telegraphed President Truman urging him to do everything possible to stop the killing in Korea. Most are leaders of UAW locals, shop stewards, active unionists.

The wire said, "we believe an immediate cease fire in Korea is both possible and in the best interests of all people. We urge you to do everything to stop the killing now."

The signers from Local 600: Carl Stellato, Pat Rice, William Hood, W. G. Grant, J. Crenshaw, James Watts, Clarence Saunders, John H. Darby, Michael Rinaldi, Walter Quillico, Percy Llewellyn, Fred Terrell, Gussie Weaver, Pat Rice, Dave Moore, C. Davis, Joe Morgan, R. Walker, Dave Sharp, Quill Petway.

From other locals: C. Pruitt, 226; Eugene Miller, 581; Edward Murphy, 272; Lasker Smith, S. Barclay, 154; C. Ray, William Vanderdoes, Theron Hodge, 581; Walter Warner 922; Henry Rice, 320; M. C. Floffler, 369; Madeline Bates, Everett Bracken, Abe Roberts, 522; Samuel Jones, 742; Leon Hill, J. L. James, Ben Bolden, Herman Wilson, 22; Douglas Harris, 154; David Lerriorle, 235; Herman Burt, Midland Steel; Zina Brandi, 49; Leo Schaeffer, 163; Edward Brotherton, 162; Maynard Bussey, 22; Oliver Tadamny, 653; Albert LaVance, 687; Frances Harris, 236; William Delbridge, 22.

From Chrysler Local 7: William Bolding, Van Brooks, I. England, William James, Tom Goss, Theodore Griffin.

200 Tenants Fight Rent Hike

RENTON, Wash.

About 200 tenants, mostly veterans, have signed protest petitions against jacking up rents from 15 to 25 percent in Cedar River apartments, a public housing project here.

The petitions were sent to the Renton Housing Authority, which manages the project, and to the city council.

A spokesman said the veterans will sue if the housing officials go ahead with the raise.

'We Charge Genocide'

Petition to UN Bares War on U.S. Negroes

By JOHN PITTMAN

A 240-PAGE PETITION to the United Nations for relief from genocidal policies of the United States Government against the Negro people was made public this week by the Civil Rights Congress. The petition cites thousands of cases of violence and the deprivation of rights against the Negro people since 1945. Its evidence consumes 135 pages, mostly in small type.

The petition declares that United Nations action in behalf of the Negro people "will contribute to the peace of the world." It charges that genocidal crimes are increasing against the Negro people today and are "a threat to the peace of the world."

"There is ample historical precedent," the petition says, "for genocidal crime increasing against the Negro people in time of war or threat of war as it is now increasing and has been since 1945. . . . It is increasing partly because unpopular war requires a silencing of the people, a breaking of their will for resistance. Increasing violence against the Negro people goes hand in hand with increased repression throughout American life. . . . In addition, the great majority of Negroes are for peace, and peace endangers profits."

The petition declares that "the prime mover of the mammoth and deliberate conspiracy to commit genocide against the Negro people in the United States is monopoly capital. Monopoly's immediate interest is merely four billions of dollars in super-profits that it extracts yearly from its exploitation and oppression of the Negro people, according to the conservative estimate of a competent former Government economist."

The aim of genocide against Negroes today, says the petition, "is the splitting and emasculation of mass movements for peace and democracy, so that reaction may perpetuate its control and continue receiving the highest profits in the entire history of man."

The petition asserts that "the end of genocide against the Negro people of the United States will mean returning this country to its people. It will mean a new growth of popular democracy and the forces of peace. It will mean an end to the threat of atomic war. It will mean peace for the world and all mankind."

PUBLISHED in book form, and entitled "We Charge Genocide," the petition appeals to the General Assembly to

"... find and declare by resolution that the Government of the United States is guilty of the crime of genocide against the Negro people of the United States and that it further demand that the government of the United States stop and prevent the crime of genocide;"

"... by resolution condemn the Government of the United States for failing to observe and implement its solemn international obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the Genocide Convention and . . . also demand that the United States immediately take effective steps to carry out and fulfill its international obligations under the Charter and the Genocide Convention."

THE PETITION asserts the right of individuals or minority groups to petition the United Nations, and the obligation of the General Assembly, under Article XIII of the Charter, "to initiate studies and to make recommendations for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all."

It cites the Assembly's resolution decision against the Union of South Africa as a precedent establishing this obligation. It is well known, moreover, that Assembly committees have heard non-governmental organizations in such cases as Palestine and the Italian colonies, the Rev. Michael Scott whose credentials from Southwest African peoples were disputed by the South African gov-



William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress and editor of the petition, "We Charge Genocide," marches with Mrs. Grayson, wife of one of the Martinsville Martyrs, and her child, at the White House in a vain plea to President Truman to halt the execution by the white supremacist rulers of Virginia of the seven Martinsville Negro victims.

ernment, and other individuals and organizations. The Negro people and their organizations have already petitioned the United Nations three times, but each petition has been suppressed and pigeonholed.

Evidently anticipating action by the U. S. delegation to suppress discussion of its charges, or to question whether they come under the crime of genocides as defined by the Genocide Convention, the petition deals specifically with these possibilities.

It appeals to the contracting parties, the states which have signed and ratified the Genocide Convention, "to make our case its own and call upon the competent organs of the United Nations to take action."

THE CONVENTION was ratified by 20 states and entered into force on January 14, 1951. Its Article VIII provides that a contracting party can call upon competent organs of the United Nations to take action under the Charter for the prevention and suppression of acts of genocide.

In addition, in case any party disputes the applicability of the Genocide Convention to crimes alleged in the petition, it asks that such a dispute be submitted to the International Court of Justice in accordance with Article IX of the Genocide Convention.

THE PETITION declares that the Genocide Convention is "more than a

statement of moral principle. . . . It is law, international law, setting out specific crimes and punishments. . . . It takes its place beside such international prohibitions as those forbidding and punishing piracy and slavery."

Citing the origin of the Genocide Convention in the Nuremberg trials, the petition quotes U. S. Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson to the effect that "domestic genocide in time of peace has an inevitable tendency to the greater genocide of war," it said Jackson declared in his opening statement that the first was preparation for the latter.

The petition quotes Article II of the Genocide Convention, which defines the crime of genocide as meaning:

"... any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group as such: (a) Killing members of the group; (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; (e) Forcible transferring children of the group to another group."

Article III of the Genocide Convention, which the petition also sets forth, provides that: "The following acts shall be punishable: (a) Genocide; (b) Conspiracy to commit genocide; (c) Direct

and public incitement to commit genocide; (d) Attempt to commit genocide; (e) Complicity in genocide."

THE PETITION then unfolds page after page of detailed and documented evidence showing specific violations of the Genocide Convention, and the guilt of the United States Government, under the sections of Articles II and III of the Convention.

The petition declares that its evidence "falls far short of adequately presenting reality. The crimes presented are only those experienced by some of the petitioners and that marked minority of crimes committed which happened to receive mention in Negro yearbooks, the Negro press or the labor press. The vast majority of such crimes are never recorded."

"It is manifest that a people cannot be consistently killed over the years on the basis of 'race'—and more than 10,000 Negroes have so suffered death—cannot be uniformly segregated, despoiled, impoverished and denied equal protection of the law unless it is the result of the deliberate, all-pervasive policy of government and those who control it," says the petition.

"OUR INDICTMENT," it continues, "charges the Government of the United States with violation of virtually every provision of the Genocide Convention. Our evidence . . . sustains the charges. But the great and central fact is that the basic law of the United States itself specifically forbids violence and discrimination against the Negro people on the basis of race, forbids genocide, and that the law is not enforced as a wilful and long-sustained policy of government in violation of the Constitution of the United States, the United Nations Charter, and the Genocide Convention."

The petition charges that "officials of the Government of the United States of America in all its three branches, judicial, legislative and executive, are guilty of genocide, through their refusal to enforce those provisions of the Constitution of the United States which provide for 'due process' and 'equality before the law' for the Negro people."

It charges that "a conspiracy exists in which the Government of the United States, its Supreme Court, its Congress, its Executive Branch, as well as the various state, county and municipal governments, consciously effect policies which result in the crime of genocide, being consistently and constantly practiced against the Negro people of the United States."

And it traces the inspiration and motive for this crime to monopoly capital, to Wall Street representatives, who hold "almost every key government post in the fabulously lucrative mobilization for war." . . . "Influence the President, put a stamp upon the Supreme Court, have a voice in naming its membership, and control Congress. . . . and whose control is equally powerful in the several states." "There was a time when Wall Street governed by pressure and influence. It now governs directly."

NOTING the attempts of Southern politicians and such Jimcrow organizations as the American Bar Association to prevent ratification of the Genocide Convention by the United States Congress, the petition declares this effort is futile.

"The Convention," it points out, "having been ratified by twenty nations, is now in force and binding upon all its signatories, including the United States."

The Government of the United States, having signed the Convention, having solemnly promised to punish those guilty of genocide, having contracted to implement its laws thereto, is morally and legally bound by its undertaking.

"We solemnly warn that a government which practices genocide against its own nationals may not be long deterred, if it has the power, from genocide elsewhere. White supremacy at home makes for colored massacres abroad. Both reveal contempt for human life in a colored skin. Jellied gasoline in Korea and the lynchers' faggot at home are connected in more ways than both result in death by fire. The lyncher and the atom-bomber are related. The first cannot murder unpunished and unrebuked without so encouraging the latter that the peace of the world and the lives of millions are endangered. Nor is this metaphysics. The tie binding both is economic profit and political control. It was not without significance that it was President Truman who spoke of the possibility of using the atom bomb on the colored peoples of Asia, that it is American statesmen who prate constantly of 'Asiatic hordes'."

DOCKERS TAKE 1st ROUND, GIRD FOR NEXT

The 4-week struggle showed the power of the rank and file and smashed the hoodlum terror on the waterfront

By GEORGE MORRIS
"WE TOOK ROUND 1 in the fight for our contract demands and for a democratic union," says Dockers News, the little daily rank and file bulletin, in its summary of the results of the 26-day strike of New York longshoremen, and adds "Now let's organize and win it all."

This may seem a strange conclusion in view of the fact that the dockers went back to work without any conclusive gains. But an examination of the struggle—the longest, most effective, and most determined and militant in the port's history—will show that it has shaken the whole racketeering machine of "King" Joe Ryan to its foundation. Its effects in the long run are bound to have an even greater influence upon the conditions of the longshoremen and state of their union than if they had won some immediate wage or other concessions.

BUT THE POSSIBILITY of cashing in some immediate concessions must not be excluded. If, as Dockers News stresses, the same rank and file movement that ran the strike continues intact, with vigilant, militant committees on every pier, the shipowners and the New York State fact-finders may yet be forced to up the terms upon which they settled with Ryan.

Aside from its direct influence upon the conditions of the longshoremen, the strike gave the "tip-off" of the fighting mood of the workers generally in the country today. It was the major and historic demonstration of the current period showing that the workers refuse to be hamstrung by a "stabilization" freeze, and they even view this as an opportune moment for basic gains they have not been able to win in the past. In fact, as the longshoremen's struggle proved, the workers are so infuriated against efforts to tie them to a freeze formula that they defy the "Korea cry" raised against them and they defy any union leaders who try to induce them into the trap. The CIO convention, meeting in New York as the strike was on, was undoubtedly influenced by this experience to adopt its resolution in opposition to a wage freeze.

THE REBELLION on the New York waterfront must be viewed against a background that runs more than 15 years. It was brewing as conditions for dock workers grew steadily worse. The trend of these conditions can best be seen from the shipowners' statistics for the "prosperity" year 1950, showing that of 36,000 longshoremen in the port, 21,000 had fewer than 800 hours of work that year, while only a handful of 1,900 had 2,000 or more hours work for the year. Only by the maintenance of a machine of gangsters and assorted racketeers in control over the union, with Ryan as their Kingpin, have the shipowners been able to keep conditions on the waterfront such as they are.

Periodically the longshoremen rebelled against the Ryan-shipowner-gangster machine as they did during 1945 contract negotiations and several times since. But the machine's hold has never been shaken vigorously enough to dislodge it.

A RANK AND FILE movement in the ILA for democracy in the union, a cleanout of gangsters and a rotary hiring system in place of the hated shapeup, has been active on the waterfront since the mid-thirties. But it could seldom work in the open.

Usually the members knew it by its little paper which they read and studied eagerly, as they did Dockers News every day during the latest strike. Open opposition to

Ryan, especially identification with the rank and file, meant the risk of the blacklist, beatings, knifing and even death. The most celebrated of the rank and file leaders to meet that fate was Peter Panto in the late thirties. But he was only one of several who met death for trying to bring democracy into the ILA.

In recent years the officialdom of the union, and its many well-known underworld characters, were viewed by the mass of members as just a pro-shipowner gang without the slightest interest for the membership.

THE KEFAUVER HEARINGS earlier this year, throwing the spotlight on some of the gangsterism in New York, especially upon Ryan's pals, the Anastasia Brothers in Brooklyn, have undoubtedly helped break down some of the membership's fear for the gangsters within the ILA. It has also caused some disintegration and sharpened some old division within the ILA's official machine. When contract time arrived and Ryan went through his usual phony bargaining, it took only a spark on several piers to set the whole waterfront in motion against the contract and in defiance of Ryan's fake "ratification count."

It was after the spirit of the men showed itself and the stoppage was already spreading like wildfire, that a number of officials of locals in Manhattan and Brooklyn who broke with Ryan's machine, identified themselves with the movement, and in time, became its leaders in public.

THE DEMANDS were elementary:

- a 25 cent raise (Ryan got 10 cents an hour);
- a full-day pay it called for work and one shapeup a day (Ryan got a half day);
- No split gangs (as is being done to cut work for the men);
- 10 cents an hour for the welfare fund (Ryan got 1 1/4 cents);
- and more liberal qualifications for vacations and pensions.

But no less important with the men than the demands was their fury against the Ryan-shipowner machine and the gangsters upon which it rests. It was not an accident that from its first day the strike marked a clash between the workers and Anthony Anastasia's gangsters on the Brooklyn piers where he is hiring boss. And it was these Brooklyn strikers, largely Italian-Americans, whom Ryan immediately painted with a red brush. If there was anything still needed to complete the sordid drama, Anthony Anastasia, brother of Albert, the reputed trigger man of Murder, Inc., started to do it.

Then began a series of new maneuvers through Federal Government's conciliators. Every proposal that came forth began with "Point 1, everybody back at work." It was either a fact-finding committee, or a new ballot on the contract, or some promises. It was during these maneuvers that the relation of forces among the strikers became apparent.

JOHN J. (GENE) SAMPSON, business agent of Chelsea's Local 791; Frank Nawrocki, business agent of Local 808, Brooklyn, and John Dwyer, spokesman of Local 895, lower East Side, Manhattan (the latter mainly led by the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists) were the principal public spokesmen of the strikers. They are in no sense progressives and were essentially a breakaway from the Ryan forces. Some measure of these people can be gained from the fact that it was Sampson who last summer stopped his men for a day and lined them up in a parade to protest General MacArthur's removal.

In time, after some hesitations,



RYAN

Sampson and Nawrocki took leadership of the flying squadrons and did an excellent job of shutting down piers everywhere. They apparently realized that the die was cast and they either had to choose Ryan or an all-out fight on the side of their local memberships. But from the very start of the strike they showed their hesitancy.

IT TOOK A WEEK before they were convinced to call the Manhattan Center mass meeting of 2,500 to give the strikers a chance for some say in the situation. At the mass meeting, it was only on the initiative of the rank and file on the floor that the leaders of the participating locals were named as the "strike committee." Until that time authority was only with Sampson and Nawrocki. Even then it took some days before the strike committee met and functioned.

There was no organized relation between the strikers of Manhattan and Brooklyn until a Brooklyn mass meeting in the latter part of the third week of the strike. It was only then that a motion to broaden the strike committee to include all locals and organize round-the-clock picketing was carried.

On at least two occasions Sampson announced publicly his readiness to accept one of the "assurances" of conciliators or to heed the back-to-work plea of the President, only to be reversed by his own strike committee.

ANOTHER SERIOUS WEAKNESS was the failure by the spokesmen of the strike to develop close relations with Local 968, the predominantly Negro local in Brooklyn. That is the local that has waged a long struggle against the Ryan machine for definite jurisdiction over some piers so it would have assurance of some

work. The members of 968 have bitter memories of the days when their picket line outside Ryan's headquarters was brutally broken up and how their men were pushed away from docks where they did work by some of the very men prominent in the strike. They had a right to feel skeptical, as some of them did. The strike leaders would have given 968 men definite assurances of support of their job fight, and integrated some of the Negro leaders into the strike machinery.

Part of the same weakness was hesitancy to organize a strike relief machinery and address an appeal to the entire labor movement for help. As it was, the relief movement that did develop was largely on the initiative of the progressive-led unions in the city.

THE HEARTBEAT OF THE STRIKE were its vigorous rank-and-file dock committees and the active pickets who raced from one pier to another where needed. These people were in large measure influenced by the traditional Rand-and-File group on the docks and its fighting little daily paper, Dockers News. The paper actually gave direction to the thinking of the strikers.

It was the ideas thrown out by Dockers News that often percolated through the locals and flying squadrons to provide a pressure that Sampson soon learned to pay attention to. The Dockers News was also a mobilizer of the men for those crucial moments when Ryan and goons tried a breakthrough.

But by and large the organization of the rank and file from below had not yet reached a high enough level by the end of the strike. Nor did it have the voice of an outstanding leader, which is extremely essential.

PROBABLY the most important test of the rank and file vigor in the strike came on Monday of the third week when Ryan sought to make good his threat to "run through and over" the pickets to break the strike. That threat was headlined in all the papers. It was buttressed by the President's back-to-work plea and the much publicized television announcement of John R. Steelman, the President's assistant, that the strike would be "over" that day. Mayor Impellitteri did his part by sending the largest army of police ever seen in a New York strike. More than 400 foot and mounted cops concentrated in the small area around the French Line and Cunard docks to escort scabs to unload the big liners.

Despite this mobilization, Ryan's goons and scabs hardly numbered beyond a couple of hundred. They couldn't get through mass picket lines. The test only proved that the entire port was tied up with its 30,000 longshoremen on strike solidly.

ONE ASPECT of the strike-breaking strategy was at least par-

tially successful. Both in the public mind and even among many of the strikers, the struggle was made to appear as a "family quarrel" in the ILA. That helped take the heat off the shipowners and absolved them of the chief blame for refusing to renew negotiations. Had the strike committee from the start pressed the shipowners for direct negotiations with it, not Ryan who is actually their stooge, the shipowners would not have escaped new negotiations so easily. Dockers News repeatedly urged such direct approach to the shipowners and picketing of their headquarters on Broad St., just as Ryan's headquarters was picketed.

WHAT NEXT for the longshoremen?

They can still force the shipowners to yield concessions by constantly keeping fresh and evident the militancy they built up during the struggle. But the longshoremen have gained an important victory that could in the long run, prove to be more significant than the winning of any of the demands on their list: they have smashed Ryan's gangsterism and its hold on the locals, and the members have overcome their fear of the hoodlums. They can now capitalize on that victory and put their locals on a democratic basis, clean up the hoodlums and drive them off the piers.

By such establishment of honest rank and file leadership in the locals, the members can lay the basis for an early cleanout of Ryan and his entire gang.

GOV. DEWEY'S fact-finders, still "investigating," have already indicated that they will try to steer the longshoremen away from taking the above course. They talk of setting up a "czar" to handle waterfront disputes. In effect this would be a prop for "King" Ryan whose throne is tottering.

As Dockers News put it: "We got a promise of a fair investigation by the fact-finding board. But its first idea of appointing a 'czar' to referee waterfront disputes is a phony. We've got a 'King' we want to get rid of. What the devil do we want a 'czar' for?"

"The longshoremen can't depend on this fact-finding board to give us what we want. We're going to have to fight for everything we get. And if a fight is what the shipowners want, let's get ready for it. A rank and file committee should be organized on every pier. A representative should be appointed from every gang. If we hear of one case of discrimination or victimization we should shut down every pier."

"We had the shipowners on the ropes this time. Next time we'll finish the job. We showed that Ryan is a general without an army. Now if any fact-finding board or the shipowners think we will go on working without our demands . . . they've got another guess coming."



LONGSHOREN STRIKERS OUTSIDE A STATEN ISLAND PIER DURING THE WALKOUT

Civil Rights Conference to Plan Action Against Police State Bills

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

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PHILADELPHIA.—A Bill of Rights day is being celebrated next month by a people's demonstration in Harrisburg against police-state legislation and a civil rights conference in Philadelphia. The Harrisburg demonstration of labor, Negro and people's organizations takes place the week of Dec. 10. It is in answer to a threat by veterans' leaders to take over the streets of the Capital, and terrorize the legislature into passing the Pechan and Musmanno bills.

The Philadelphia conference for the defense of traditional American liberties has been called by a group of prominent Philadelphians for Dec. 15-16. Dec. 16 is the anniversary of the Bill of Rights.

THE CONFERENCE coming the weekend after the scheduled reconvening of the Pennsylvania state legislature, will organize for action against local police-state

measures, such as the Pechan and Musmanno bills, as well as traditional American liberties.

The Pechan bill, an oppressive loyalty oath measure, directed especially at teachers and state employees, and the Musmanno bill which provides jail and fines for progressive groups, are pending before the legislature.

A HIGHLIGHT of the conference will be a public rally Dec. 15, celebrating the anniversary of the Bill of Rights, featuring People's Artists performers Laura Duncan, Ernie Lieberman and others.

Individuals and organizations interested in the repeal of anti-labor legislation such as the Smith, McCarran and Taft-Hartley laws; or in the freedom of civil rights victim such as Byard Jenkins and Fletcher Mills; in the freedom of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois; or in any aspect of civil rights are urged by the sponsors to be represented at the conference.

Material and information on the conference is available at their headquarters, Room 700, 1831 Chestnut St.

Sponsors include: The Rev. J. Henry Patton, secretary of the Civic Committee, Baptist Ministers' Conference of Philadelphia; Hans Blumenfeld, Chief, Division of Planning Analysis of the City Planning Commission; the Rev. E. Gibbs of Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church; the Rev. Kenneth R. Forbes, National Executive Chairman of the Episcopal League for Social Action; Mrs. Margaretta Timms, Past Daughter Ruler, Phyllis Wheatley Temple No. 51; and Joseph McLaughlin, business agent, CIO Shoe Workers, Local 127.

While the conference is being called at the request of the Civil Rights Congress, the sponsors state in their call, participation is invited by those who may not agree in full with the program of the CRC, but who are willing to work on any phase of civil rights.

MINISTER HITS BIAS IN READING

READING.—A clergyman here has charged that Negroes in the city of Reading have less opportunities here than in most large cities of the South.

The Rev. Chester L. Marcus, pastor of the Washington Street Presbyterian Church, who recently returned from a long visit in the South, expressed his opinion at the monthly meeting of the Community Race Relations Committee.

Rev. Marcus pointed out that only the most menial jobs were open for Negroes in Reading regardless of their training or education. He also said there was a "gentleman's agreement" among real estate agents not to sell or rent to Negroes in many neighborhoods. He did not, however, express his opinions on what action should be taken to correct this situation.

Progressives here have urged for some time that Reading School Board should hire Negro teachers. A number of qualified Negro teachers have been forced to look for jobs elsewhere because of the Board's discriminatory policies.

Urge Gov. Fine Name Negro Woman Judge

PHILADELPHIA.—Gov. John Fine can show where the Republican Party stands on Negro representation, John Holton, Progressive Party leader, said last week, by appointing Mrs. Hannah E. Byrd to a vacant magistrate's post, and using his influence to make sure that Irvin Underhill is not fraudulently counted out in the official tally for Councilman-at-large.

Mr. Underhill had a 30 vote margin in the unofficial count for one of the two councilmanic seats to which the Republicans are entitled. He was reportedly counted out in the official tally. Mrs. Byrd was defeated for reelection as a magistrate.

PROGRESSIVES LAUNCH 'PORK CHOPS' PEACE PROGRAM

PHILADELPHIA.—A Pittsburgh shopworker's demand for a pay-check program for peace got a big hand at last week's Progressive Party Conference here.

"Workers want peace," said Tom Fitzpatrick, "but they need that pay check every week. They've been sold the NAM idea—either war or depression. When they think that peace means unemployment, it weakens the peace fight."

FITZPATRICK'S demand was followed up with a pork chops peace program proposed by Victor Perlo, economist and author of "American Imperialism." Both were among the many local and national speakers at the Hotel Adelphia discussions on the peace petition drive with which the Progressive Party is launching its

"presidential peace" election campaign.

The petition calls for an immediate cease fire to end the Korean war, and for a big power meeting for peace.

PERLO outlined the following "pay check" peace program:

Three million jobs in foreign trade, instead of exporting guns and importing casualties.

Wages up 30 percent, a 35-hour week, a \$1.50 minimum wage, instead of frozen wages, overtime, double jobs, and a 75 cents minimum.

\$150-old-age pension; cradle-to-grave social security, with a tax-rich program to finance peace, instead of soak-the-poor program to finance war.

Decent housing, new schools, and real city planning, instead of slums, governmental corruption,

and an educational crisis.

Complete equality in jobs and wages for 20 million Negro and Spanish-speaking workers, instead of a 50 percent differential, and discrimination that holds down white as well as Negro wages.

River valley projects and the building up of our farms instead of flood disasters.

The revival of American democracy, instead of legal lynchings and McCarthyism.

OVER 300 DELEGATES from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia attended the two day conference. The main emphasis throughout the sessions was on Negro-white unity to win Negro and working class communities for the PP program on peace issues.

Steel Production Zooms, But Bosses Nix Pay Hike

Dear Editor:

Last May 7 Eugene Grace, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Co.'s board of directors, paid a visit to the company's huge plant here. Bethlehem Steel, he said, had great plans for the Steelton plant.

STEELTON

"Given any kind of normal times Steelton will be turning out steel at 100 percent of capacity," he declared.

Last Oct. 25 Grace reported that Bethlehem workers were producing steel at approximately 105 percent of rated capacity. You might think that Bethlehem then

would propose a healthy wage increase for its employees. Perish that thought.

For on Oct. 26 a headline in the Philadelphia Inquirer said: "Bethlehem Warns Against Pay Rise."

WITH BRUTAL CYNICISM Grace said that under the wage stabilization formula Bethlehem steel workers MIGHT get an increase of four cents an hour.

What Grace didn't say is that he received an INCREASE OF \$130,000 in 1950, which means he now has to struggle along on a salary of \$464,321 a year. What he receives in addition from dividends on his stock isn't revealed.

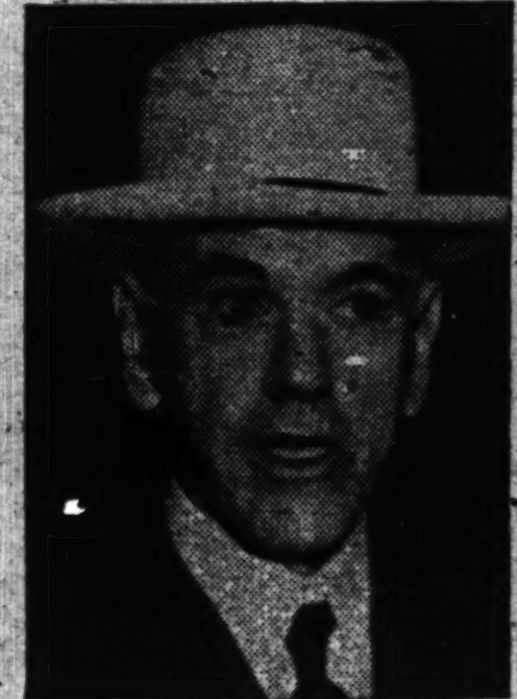
Grace Gets \$8,929.25 in salary every week. This is double the wage of an average steelworker working full time for an entire year.

Mr. Olds, the big wheel in U. S. Steel, has said substantially the same thing.

These gentlemen have good reason to be arrogant in regard to workers' demands for wage increases. For they know that they can rely on the Wage Stabilization Board to give governmental sanction to a measly four cents an hour increase while the steelworkers need at least 25 cents an hour more.

ON OCTOBER 30 Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson said that a steel strike must and will be avoided. When he was asked if preventing a steel strike would mean agreeing to a substantial wage increase for steelworkers, he replied:

"We'll rise to the situation. Of course the government will step



EUGENE GRACE

in to bring about a peaceful settlement."

The nature of the settlement, however, will not be decided in any smoke-filled government office. It will depend on the unity and militancy of steelworkers here and throughout the country. It will mean a united fight by the rank and file to see that the wage freeze which is driving their living standards downward is smashed.

STEELTON WORKER

1,500 Steel Workers End Three-Day Strike

READING.—Fifteen hundred employees of the Parish Pressed Steel Co., subsidiary of the Dana Corporation, world wide manufacturing concern, ended a three day strike caused by the rehiring of a discharged foreman.

The company is notorious for its speed up methods and a strike a few months ago was called in protest. Workers throughout Reading appropriately have named this company "The Slaughter House" because of the large number of accidents due to speed up.

Lehigh Valley Steel Workers Fight for Contract Gains

A ROUND-UP of labor news in the Lehigh Valley shows more and more steel workers are entering the struggle for wage increases and contract improvements. Here are the latest developments:

BETHLEHEM—Steel workers throughout the big Bethlehem Steel plant are signing petitions for premium pay for Saturday and Sunday work. At present they get only straight time pay for those days. Their contract expires Dec. 31.

EASTON—A five-day rank and file strike of 600 workers in Local 2064, CIO Steelworkers, won these gains at Lehigh Foundries:

An eight-cent wage increase and seventh paid holiday to be submitted to the Wage Stabilization Board for approval.

An additional three-cent increase for 50 workers on ordinance, retroactive to Sept. 1.

They also forced the company to post seniority lists and com-

plete a quarterly rate review.

Eddie De La Salle, steel union staffman and Henry Ferrante, president of Local 2064, urged the men to return to work after the first day of the strike. But the steel workers stayed out five days until Oct. 13 when a number of their demands were won.

BETHLEHEM—Sarco workers in Local 2109, CIO Steelworkers, won a 12½ cents an hour wage increase, retroactive to Oct. 15, with a 120-day reopener clause.

BETHLEHEM—Recent employment figures for the Lehigh Valley area show how the steel trust and other big companies brutally throw older workers on the scrap heap.

The Pennsylvania State Employment Service predicted a shortage of 600 male workers in Lehigh Valley by Nov. 15. But they admitted that 58 percent of the men seeking work are over 50 and are not being hired by the big companies.

UAW PARLEY URGES FEPC CLAUSE IN ALL CONTRACTS

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. ALL CONTRACTS between the CIO United Auto Workers and management which do not contain a Fair Employment Practices clause should be reopened.

This was the unanimous recommendation of the UAW Fair Practices and Civil Rights Conference held at the Pantlind Hotel here this weekend and attended by 391 delegates from Regions 1, 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D.

The resolution, originally submitted by Chrysler Local 7, pointed out that the 1948 convention of UAW mandated that no international representative was to sign a contract not containing an FEPC clause, but that such deficient contracts have been approved by the International Executive Board.

Further, the resolution asserted that loopholes exist in contracts on matters like apprenticeship and the banning of transfers between departments, which are used by management to discriminate against minority groups. The International Executive Board was asked to review all contracts and plug these loopholes.

The conference recommendations, as the UAW top brass naturally emphasizes, are not binding on the union. However, it is to be expected that rank and filers will seize the opportunity to push for the reopening of contracts on this matter and perhaps on others.

Another unanimous recommendation by the parley was that any UAW officer discriminating or signing a contract minus the model FEPC clause be tried, and, if found guilty, expelled from the union.

RESENT MAZEY'S ATTACK

The conference was in turmoil at its opening Friday night when Emil Mazey went out of his way to attack Rev. Charles A. Hill, was not present, as a "known Communist." Delegates of Ford Local 600 leaped to the defense of their honorary member. Six hundred's vice president, Pat Rice, asserted that his local's membership thoroughly approved of Rev. Hill and his candidacy.

Another furore arose at one of the panels, chaired by a white "expert," Caroline Davis, director, Women's Bureau, Fair Employ-

ment and Anti-Discrimination Department.

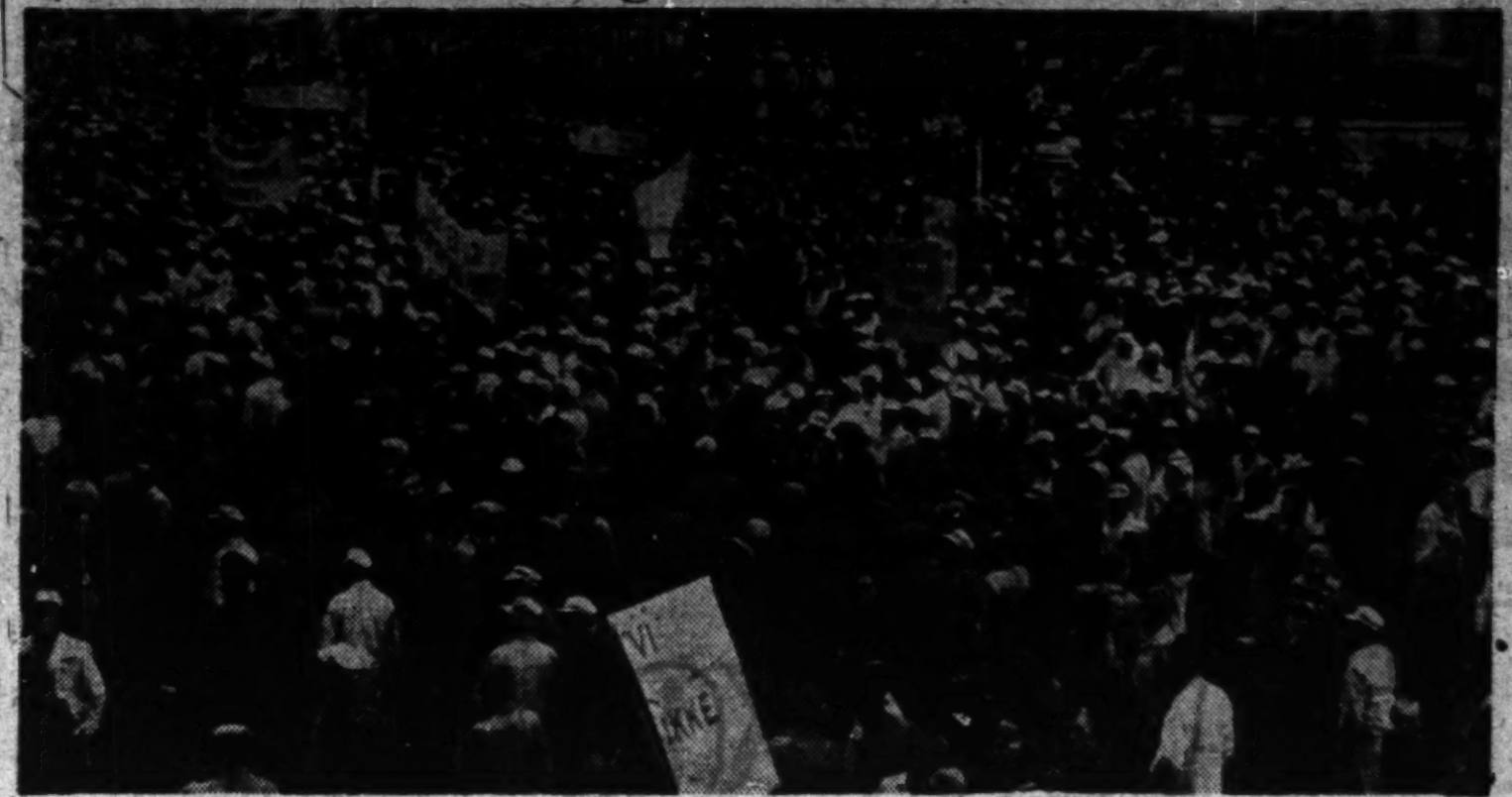
When Local 600 progressives criticized the absence of Negroes from the UAW's International Executive Board, Mrs. Davis claimed there were "no qualified" Negroes to elect. This remark was resented, and Mrs. Davis found no answer to the question: "What, none qualified out of 150,000 Negro members?"

This panel was slanted to "equality of opportunity in defense mobilization." A resolution submitted by Dave Moore, of Local 600, accepted by the conference after the word "minorities" had been substituted for "Negroes," pointed out that fair employment is needed all the time, and not just in the "defense" program.

In his speech Saturday night, UAW president Walter Reuther admitted the UAW must "clean house" and said he would rather expel 100,000 members than go along with discriminatory practices. One such practice, which was revealed during the sessions, was that Chevrolet Local 467 in Saginaw had bought a bar where Local officials refuse to serve Negroes.

Reuther, in face of the flop of his attempts to "win over" the City Hall politicians for a Detroit FEPC, found it necessary again to attack the huge mass petition drive for a referendum on FEPC. He repeated his position that the people would be incited by lynch-minded persons and vote FEPC down. This was his phony excuse for sabotaging the FEPC campaign.

12,000 Unionists Demonstrate in Denmark Against 'Forced Savings' Increase in Taxes



By ANDREW OVERGAARD COPENHAGEN, Denmark.

TWELVE THOUSAND building trades workers and longshoremen went on a two-hour strike here against increased taxes in the form of "forced savings." They were joined by thousands of others, including postmen in their scarlet coats, streetcar employees, women from the metal shops, and the unemployed, who marched through the streets of Copenhagen for a

demonstration in front of Parliament.

Among slogans on the banners were: "How Can You Save When There's Nothing to Save" and "Let Truman Keep His Cannons." The sound of the wooden shoes gave warning to the government that the workers neither can nor will pay this unpopular tax. Thousands of tax bills, which had been carried in a coffin, were taken in to the Minister of Finance, with

a promise of more to come. While the demonstration took place outside the building, the Communist representatives introduced a resolution in Parliament to abolish the tax.

Trade unions throughout the country, representing over 100,000 workers, have adopted sharp resolutions against the tax, which is a result of the armaments program under the Atlantic Pact.

56 Auto Local Heads Urge Cease-Fire Now



ITALY'S PO RIVER FLOOD has brought death to 100 persons and left another 150,000 homeless. Photos show two women clinging to life lines as they await rescue from their collapsing home, and a weeping mother clasp her child as she abandons her imperilled home.

Wm. Hood, Rev. Moulton to Keynote Foreign Born Parley

William Hood, recording-secretary of Ford Local 600 and the Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Utah will be among the speakers at the 20th Anniversary National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The conference will take place in Chicago Dec. 8 and 9 at the UE Hall, 37 South Ashland.

In calling for the broadest possible support, George Murphy, American Committee co-chairman, pointed out:

"One month ago, the conference call was issued. Since then, 50 new deportation cases have been reported around the nation.

"Simultaneously come heightened attacks against the Negro people, trade unionists and those who dare oppose a war-minded administration and speak boldly for peace."

In urging that community, trade union, religious and fraternal organizations send delegates to the conference, Murphy emphasized that if attempts to silence the American people are to be beaten

back, defense of the foreign-born becomes of paramount importance.

Conference panel discussions will revolve around three main issues: the role of women, national groups and trade unions, in the fight to defeat current deportation hysteria.

Special emphasis will be placed, in the national group panel, on the problems facing West Indian Americans and Mexican-Americans.

Conference highlight will be a mass meeting on Saturday evening, Dec. 8, at Peoples Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Ave. A cultural program will be presented.

Communications regarding the conference may be addressed to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 W. 26 St., New York 10.

WIN 9-CENT RAISE

CLARKSVILLE, Ind. (FP).—About 1,200 Colgate Palmolive-Peet Co. employees will get a nine-cent-an-hour raise in a new contract won by Local 15, Chemical Workers International Union, AFL.

AKRON EDITOR ASKS US PRESS END WAR TALK, SEEK PEACE

A call for a "calm effort for peace" and an end to "war talk" by the newspaper of this country was voiced by John S. Knight, president and editor of the Akron Beacon-Journal.

In an Armistice Day editorial, Knight declared:

"The record . . . shows that we have not talked peace, louder, longer and more insistently than has the Kremlin. In fact, the 12-month space between presidential pleas for disarmament has been a period of frustration, shrill diplomacy and rising tempers."

"The President contributed nothing to the cause of peace by stating some time ago that agreements with the Soviets were 'not worth the paper they were written on.' This tart and poorly timed observation was hardly calculated to promote a peaceful accommodation of views."

"Nor has a basis of understanding been advanced by those elements of the press, radio and government which, according to William R. Mathews of the Arizona Star, are shouting us into a third World War for unlimited and unattainable objectives."

"To a Russian, this cacophony of hate must sound suspiciously like a demand for unconditional surrender and the blind, boundless objectives of total victory."

"We should, instead, be urging the peaceful settlement of our disputes; employ moderation rather than meaningless threats and try a firm but less hysterical form of diplomacy."

"Russia, I am convinced, wants no part of a total war."

Knight incorrectly termed Truman's bid for a "cease" of atom bombs instead of their abolition as a contribution toward peace. He doubted that Americans can be shouted into a war by propaganda, declaring:

"The constant barrage of printed and spoken propaganda plus the Korean fiasco, has, if anything, turned our minds even more strongly against war as a means of settling anything."

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

FIFTY-FIVE CIO auto union members here attending a Fair Employment Practices conference telegraphed President Truman urging him to do everything possible to stop the killing in Korea. Most are leaders of UAW locals, shop stewards, active unionists.

The wire said, "we believe an immediate cease fire in Korea is both possible and in the best interests of all people. We urge you to do everything to stop the killing now."

The signers from Local 600: Carl Stellato, Pat Rice, William Hood, W. G. Grant, J. Crenshaw, James Watts, Clarence Saunders, John H. Darby, Michael Rinaldi, Walter Quillico, Percy Llewellyn, Fred Terrell, Gussie Weaver, Pat Rice, Dave Moore, C. Davis, Joe Morgan, R. Walker, Dave Sharp, Quill Petway.

From other locals: C. Pruitt, 228; Eugene Miller, 581; Edward Murphy, 272; Lasker Smith, S. Barclay, 154; C. Ray, William Vanderdoes, Theron Hodge, 581; Walter Warner 922; Henry Rice, 320; M. C. Floffler, 369; Madeline Bates, Everett Bracken, Abe Roberts, 522; Samuel Jones, 742; Leon Hill, J. L. James, Ben Bolden, Herman Wilson, 22; Douglas Harris, 154; David Lerriorle, 235; Herman Burt, Midland Steel; Zina Brandi, 49; Leo Schaeffer, 163; Edward Brotherton, 162; Maynard Bussey, 22; Oliver Tadumiy, 653; Albert LaVance, 687; Frances Harris, 236; William Delbridge, 22.

From Chrysler Local 7: William Bolding, Van Brooks, I. England, William James, Tom Goss, Theodore Griffin.

200 Tenants Fight Rent Hike

RENTON, Wash.

About 200 tenants, mostly veterans, have signed protest petitions against jacking up rents from 15 to 25 percent in Cedar River apartments, a public housing project here.

The petitions were sent to the Renton Housing Authority, which manages the project, and to the city council.

A spokesman said the veterans will sue if the housing officials go ahead with the hike.

'We Charge Genocide'

Petition to UN Bares War on U.S. Negroes

By JOHN PITTMAN

A 240-PAGE PETITION to the United Nations for relief from genocidal policies of the United States Government against the Negro people was made public this week by the Civil Rights Congress. The petition cites thousands of cases of violence and the deprivation of rights against the Negro people since 1945. Its evidence consumes 135 pages, mostly in small type.

The petition declares that United Nations action in behalf of the Negro people "will contribute to the peace of the world." It charges that genocidal crimes are increasing against the Negro people today and are "a threat to the peace of the world."

"There is ample historical precedent," the petition says, "for genocidal crime increasing against the Negro people in time of war or threat of war as it is now increasing and has been since 1945. . . . It is increasing partly because unpopular war requires a silencing of the people, a breaking of their will for resistance. Increasing violence against the Negro people goes hand in hand with increased repression throughout American life. . . . In addition, the great majority of Negroes are for peace, and peace endangers profits."

The petition declares that "the prime mover of the mammoth and deliberate conspiracy to commit genocide against the Negro people in the United States is monopoly capital. Monopoly's immediate interest is merely four billions of dollars in super-profits that it extracts yearly from its exploitation and oppression of the Negro people, according to the conservative estimate of a competent former Government economist."

The aim of genocide against Negroes today, says the petition, "is the splitting and emasculation of mass movements for peace and democracy, so that reaction may perpetuate its control and continue receiving the highest profits in the entire history of man."

The petition asserts that "the end of genocide against the Negro people of the United States will mean returning this country to its people. It will mean a new growth of popular democracy and the forces of peace. It will mean an end to the threat of atomic war. It will mean peace for the world and all mankind."

PUBLISHED in book form, and entitled "We Charge Genocide," the petition appeals to the General Assembly to

"... find and declare by resolution that the Government of the United States is guilty of the crime of genocide against the Negro people of the United States and that it further demand that the government of the United States stop and prevent the crime of genocide;"

"... by resolution condemn the Government of the United States for failing to observe and implement its solemn international obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the Genocide Convention and . . . also demand that the United States immediately take effective steps to carry out and fulfill its international obligations under the Charter and the Genocide Convention."

THE PETITION asserts the right of individuals or minority groups to petition the United Nations, and the obligation of the General Assembly, under Article XIII of the Charter, "to initiate studies and to make recommendations for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all."

It cites the Assembly's resolution decision against the Union of South Africa as a precedent establishing this obligation. It is well known, moreover, that Assembly committees have heard non-governmental organizations in such cases as Palestine and the Italian colonies, the Rev. Michael Scott whose credentials from Southwest African peoples were disputed by the South African gov-



William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress and editor of the petition, "We Charge Genocide," marches with Mrs. Grayson, wife of one of the Martinsville Martyrs, and her child, at the White House in a vain plea to President Truman to halt the execution by the white supremacist rulers of Virginia of the seven Martinsville Negro victims.

ernment, and other individuals and organizations. The Negro people and their organizations have already petitioned the United Nations three times, but each petition has been suppressed and pigeonholed.

Evidently anticipating action by the U. S. delegation to suppress discussion of its charges, or to question whether they come under the crime of genocides as defined by the Genocide Convention, the petition deals specifically with these possibilities.

It appeals to the contracting parties, the states which have signed and ratified the Genocide Convention, "to make our case its own and call upon the competent organs of the United Nations to take action."

THE CONVENTION was ratified by 20 states and entered into force on January 14, 1951. Its Article VIII provides that a contracting party can call upon competent organs of the United Nations to take action under the Charter for the prevention and suppression of acts of genocide.

In addition, in case any party disputes the applicability of the Genocide Convention to crimes alleged in the petition, it asks that such a dispute be submitted to the International Court of Justice in accordance with Article IX of the Genocide Convention.

THE PETITION declares that the Genocide Convention is "more than a

statement of moral principle. . . . It is law, international law, setting out specific crimes and punishments. . . . It takes its place beside such international prohibitions as those forbidding and punishing piracy and slavery."

Citing the origin of the Genocide Convention in the Nuremberg trials, the petition quotes U. S. Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson to the effect that "domestic genocide in time of peace has an inevitable tendency to the greater genocide of war," it said Jackson declared in his opening statement that the first was preparation for the latter.

The petition quotes Article II of the Genocide Convention, which defines the crime of genocide as meaning:

"... any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group as such: (a) Killing members of the group; (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; (e) Forcible transferring children of the group to another group."

Article III of the Genocide Convention, which the petition also sets forth, provides that: "The following acts shall be punishable: (a) Genocide; (b) Conspiracy to commit genocide; (c) Direct

and public incitement to commit genocide; (d) Attempt to commit genocide; (e) Complicity in genocide."

THE PETITION then unfolds page after page of detailed and documented evidence showing specific violations of the Genocide Convention, and the guilt of the United States Government, under the sections of Articles II and III of the Convention.

The petition declares that its evidence "falls far short of adequately presenting reality. The crimes presented are only those experienced by some of the petitioners and that marked minority of crimes committed which happened to receive mention in Negro yearbooks, the Negro press or the labor press. The vast majority of such crimes are never recorded."

"It is manifest that a people cannot be consistently killed over the years on the basis of 'race'—and more than 10,000 Negroes have so suffered death—cannot be uniformly segregated, despoiled, impoverished and denied equal protection of the law unless it is the result of the deliberate, all-pervasive policy of government and those who control it," says the petition.

"OUR INDICTMENT," it continues, "charges the Government of the United States with violation of virtually every provision of the Genocide Convention. Our evidence . . . sustains the charges. But the great and central fact is that the basic law of the United States itself specifically forbids violence and discrimination against the Negro people on the basis of race, forbids genocide, and that the law is not enforced as a wilful and long-sustained policy of government in violation of the Constitution of the United States, the United Nations Charter, and the Genocide Convention."

The petition charges that "officials of the Government of the United States of America in all its three branches, judicial, legislative and executive, are guilty of genocide, through their refusal to enforce those provisions of the Constitution of the United States which provide for 'due process' and 'equality before the law' for the Negro people."

It charges that "a conspiracy exists in which the Government of the United States, its Supreme Court, its Congress, its Executive Branch, as well as the various state, county and municipal governments, consciously effectuate policies which result in the crime of genocide being consistently and constantly practiced against the Negro people of the United States."

And it traces the inspiration and motive for this crime to monopoly capital, to Wall Street representatives, who hold "almost every key government post in the fabulously lucrative mobilization for war," . . . "influence the President, put a stamp upon the Supreme Court, have a voice in naming its membership, and control Congress" . . . and whose "control is equally powerful in the several states." "There was a time when Wall Street governed by pressure and influence. It now governs directly."

NOTING the attempts of Southern politicians and such Jim Crow organizations as the American Bar Association to prevent ratification of the Genocide Convention by the United States Congress, the petition declares this effort is futile.

"The Convention," it points out, "having been ratified by twenty nations, is now in force and binding upon all its signatories, including the United States."

The Government of the United States, having signed the Convention, having solemnly promised to punish those guilty of genocide, having contracted to implement its laws thereto, is morally and legally bound by its undertaking.

"We solemnly warn that a government which practices genocide against its own nationals may not be long deterred, if it has the power, from genocide elsewhere. White supremacy at home makes for colored massacres abroad. Both reveal contempt for human life in a colored skin. Jellyed gasoline in Korea and the lynchers' faggot at home are connected in more ways than both result in death by fire. The lyncher and the atom-bomber are related. The first cannot murder unpunished and unrebuked without so encouraging the latter that the peace of the world and the lives of millions are endangered. Nor is this metaphysics. The tie binding both is economic profit and political control. It was not without significance that it was President Truman who spoke of the possibility of using the atom bomb on the colored peoples of Asia, that it is American statesmen who prate constantly of Asiatic borders."

DOCKERS TAKE 1st ROUND, GIRD FOR NEXT

The 4-week struggle showed the power of the rank and file and smashed the hoodlum terror on the waterfront

By GEORGE MORRIS

"WE TOOK ROUND 1 in the fight for our contract demands and for a democratic union," says Dockers News, the little daily rank and file bulletin, in its summary of the results of the 28-day strike of New York longshoremen, and adds "Now let's organize and win it all."

This may seem a strange conclusion in view of the fact that the dockers went back to work without any conclusive gains. But an examination of the struggle—the longest, most effective, and most determined and militant in the port's history—will show that it has shaken the whole racketeering machine of "King" Joe Ryan to its foundation. Its effects in the long run are bound to have an even greater influence upon the conditions of the longshoremen and state of their union than if they had won some immediate wage or other concessions.

BUT THE POSSIBILITY of cashing in some immediate concessions must not be excluded. If, as Dockers News stresses, the same rank and file movement that ran the strike continues intact, with vigilant, militant committees on every pier, the shipowners and the New York State fact-finders may yet be forced to up the terms upon which they settled with Ryan.

Aside from its direct influence upon the conditions of the longshoremen, the strike gave the "tip-off" of the fighting mood of the workers generally in the country today. It was the major and historic demonstration of the current period showing that the workers refuse to be hamstrung by a "stabilization" freeze, and they even view this as an opportune moment for basic gains they have not been able to win in the past. In fact, as the longshoremen's struggle proved, the workers are so infuriated against efforts to tie them to a freeze formula that they defy the "Korea cry" raised against them and they defy any union leaders who tries to induce them into the trap. The CIO convention, meeting in New York as the strike was on, was undoubtedly influenced by this experience to adopt its resolution in opposition to a wage freeze.

THE REBELLION on the New York waterfront must be viewed against a background that runs more than 15 years. It was brewing as conditions for dock workers grew steadily worse. The trend of those conditions can best be seen from the shipowners' statistics for the "prosperity" year 1950, showing that of 36,000 longshoremen in the port, 21,000 had fewer than 800 hours of work that year, while only a handful of 1,900 had 2,000 or more hours work for the year. Only by the maintenance of a machine of gangsters and assorted racketeers in control over the union, with Ryan as their Kingpin, have the shipowners been able to keep conditions on the waterfront such as they are.

Periodically the longshoremen rebelled against the Ryan-shipowner-gangster machine as they did during 1945 contract negotiations and several times since. But the machine's hold has never been shaken vigorously enough to dislodge it.

A RANK AND FILE movement in the IILA for democracy in the union, a cleanout of gangsters and a rotary hiring system in place of the hated shapeup, has been active on the waterfront since the mid-thirties. But it could seldom work in the open.

Usually the members knew it by its little paper which they read and studied eagerly, as they did Dockers News every day during the latest strike. Open opposition to

Ryan, especially identification with the rank and file, meant the risk of the blacklist, beatings, knifing and even death. The most celebrated of the rank and file leaders to meet that fate was Peter Panto in the late thirties. But he was only one of several who met death for trying to bring democracy into the IILA.

In recent years the officialdom of the union, and its many well-known underworld characters, were viewed by the mass of members as just a pro-shipowner gang without the slightest interest for the membership.

THE KEFAUVER HEARINGS earlier this year, throwing the spotlight on some of the gangsterism in New York, especially upon Ryan's pals, the Anastasia Brothers in Brooklyn, have undoubtedly helped break down some of the membership's fear for the gangsters within the IILA. It has also caused some disintegration and sharpened some old division within the IILA's official machine. When contract time arrived and Ryan went through his usual phony bargaining, it took only a spark on several piers to set the whole waterfront in motion against the contract and in defiance of Ryan's fake "ratification count."

It was after the spirit of the men showed itself and the stoppage was already spreading like wildfire, that a number of officials of locals in Manhattan and Brooklyn who broke with Ryan's machine, identified themselves with the movement, and in time, became its leaders in public.

THE DEMANDS were elementary:

- a 25 cent raise (Ryan got 10 cents an hour);
- a full-day pay if called for work and one shapeup a day (Ryan got a half day);
- No split gangs (as is being done to cut work for the men);
- 10 cents an hour for the welfare fund (Ryan got 1 1/4 cents);
- and more liberal qualifications for vacations and pensions.

But no less important with the men than the demands was their fury against the Ryan-shipowner machine and the gangsters upon which it rests. It was not an accident that from its first day the strike marked a clash between the workers and Anthony Anastasia's gangsters on the Brooklyn piers where he is hiring boss. And it was these Brooklyn strikers, largely Italian-Americans, whom Ryan immediately painted with a red-brush. If there was anything still needed to complete the sordid drama, Anthony Anastasia, brother of Albert, the reputed trigger man of Murder, Inc., started to do it.

Then began a series of new maneuvers through Federal Government's conciliators. Every proposal that came forth began with "Point 1, everybody back at work." It was either a fact-finding committee, or a new ballot on the contract, or some promises. It was during these maneuvers that the relation of forces among the strikers became apparent.

JOHN J. (GENE) SAMPSON, business agent of Chelsea's Local 791; Frank Nawrocki, business agent of Local 808, Brooklyn, and John Dwyer, spokesman of Local 895, lower East Side, Manhattan (the latter mainly led by the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists) were the principal public spokesmen of the strikers. They are in no sense progressives and were essentially a breakaway from the Ryan forces. Some measure of these people can be gained from the fact that it was Sampson who last summer stopped his men for a day and lined them up in a parade to protest General MacArthur's removal.

In time, after some hesitation,



RYAN

Sampson and Nawrocki took leadership of the flying squadrons and did an excellent job of shutting down piers everywhere. They apparently realized that the die was cast and they either had to choose Ryan or an all-out fight on the side of their local memberships. But from the very start of the strike they showed their hesitancy.

IT TOOK A WEEK before they were convinced to call the Manhattan Center mass meeting of 2,500 to give the strikers a chance for some say in the situation. At the mass meeting, it was only on the initiative of the rank and file on the floor that the leaders of the participating locals were named as the "strike committee." Until that time authority was only with Sampson and Nawrocki. Even then it took some days before the strike committee met and functioned.

There was no organized relation between the strikers of Manhattan and Brooklyn until a Brooklyn mass meeting in the latter part of the third week of the strike. It was only then that a motion to broaden the strike committee to include all locals and organize round-the-clock picketing was carried.

On at least two occasions Sampson announced publicly his readiness to accept one of the "assurances" of conciliators or to heed the back-to-work plea of the President, only to be reversed by his own strike committee.

ANOTHER SERIOUS WEAKNESS was the failure by the spokesmen of the strike to develop close relations with Local 968, the predominantly Negro local in Brooklyn. That is the local that has waged a long struggle against the Ryan machine for definite jurisdiction over some piers so it would have assurance of some

work. The members of 968 have bitter memories of the days when their picket line outside Ryan's headquarters was brutally broken up and how their men were pushed away from docks where they did work by some of the very men prominent in the strike. They had a right to feel skeptical, as some of them did. The strike leaders would have given 968 men definite assurances of support of their job fight, and integrated some of the Negro leaders into the strike machinery.

Part of the same weakness was hesitancy to organize a strike relief machinery and address an appeal to the entire labor movement for help. As it was, the relief movement that did develop was largely on the initiative of the progressive-led unions in the city.

THE HEARTBEAT OF THE STRIKE were its vigorous rank-and-file dock committees and the active pickets who raced from one pier to another where needed. These people were in large measure influenced by the traditional Rank-and-File group on the docks and its fighting little daily paper, Dockers News. The paper actually gave direction to the thinking of the strikers.

It was the ideas thrown out by Dockers News that often percolated through the locals and flying squadrons to provide a pressure that Sampson soon learned to pay attention to. The Dockers News was also a mobilizer of the men for those crucial moments when Ryan and goons tried a breakthrough.

But by and large the organization of the rank and file from below had not yet reached a high enough level by the end of the strike. Nor did it have the voice of an outstanding leader, which is extremely essential.

PROBABLY the most important test of the rank and file vigor in the strike came on Monday of the third week when Ryan sought to make good his threat to "run through and over" the pickets to break the strike. That threat was headlined in all the papers. It was buttressed by the President's back-to-work plea and the much publicized television announcement of John R. Steelman, the President's assistant, that the strike would be "over" that day. Mayor Impellitteri did his part by sending the largest army of police ever seen in a New York strike. More than 400 foot and mounted cops concentrated in the small area around the French Line and Cunard docks to escort scabs to unload the big liners.

Despite this mobilization, Ryan's goons and scabs hardly numbered beyond a couple of hundred. They couldn't get through mass picket lines. The test only proved that the entire port was tied up with its 80,000 longshoremen on strike solidly.

ONE ASPECT of the strike-breaking strategy was at least par-

tially successful. Both in the public mind and even among many of the strikers, the struggle was made to appear as a "family quarrel" in the IILA. That helped take the heat off the shipowners and absolved them of the chief blame for refusing to renew negotiations. Had the strike committee from the start pressed the shipowners for direct negotiations with it, not Ryan who is actually their stooge, the shipowners would not have escaped new negotiations so easily. Dockers News repeatedly urged such direct approach to the shipowners and picketing of their headquarters on Broad St., just as Ryan's headquarters was picketed.

WHAT NEXT for the longshoremen?

They can still force the shipowners to yield concessions by constantly keeping fresh and evident the militancy they built up during the struggle. But the longshoremen have gained an important victory that could in the long run, prove to be more significant than the winning of any of the demands on their list: they have smashed Ryan's gangsterism and its hold on the locals, and the members have overcome their fear of the hoodlums. They can now capitalize on that victory and put their locals on a democratic basis, clean up the hoodlums and drive them off the piers.

By such establishment of honest rank and file leadership in the locals, the members can lay the basis for an early cleanout of Ryan and his entire gang.

GOV. DEWEY'S fact-finders, still "investigating," have already indicated that they will try to steer the longshoremen away from taking the above course. They talk of setting up a "czar" to handle waterfront disputes. In effect this would be a prop for "King" Ryan whose throne is tottering.

As Dockers News put it: "We got a promise of a fair investigation by the fact-finding board. But its first idea of appointing a 'czar' to referee waterfront disputes is a phony. We've got a 'King' we want to get rid of. What the devil do we want a 'czar' for?"

"The longshoremen can't depend on this fact-finding board to give us what we want. We're going to have to fight for everything we get. And if a fight is what the shipowners want, let's get ready for it. A rank and file committee should be organized on every pier. A representative should be appointed from every gang. If we hear of one case of discrimination or victimization we should shut down every pier."

"We had the shipowners on the ropes this time. Next time we'll finish the job. We showed that Ryan is a general without an army. Now if any fact-finding board or the shipowners think we will go on working without our demands . . . they've got another guess coming."



LONGSHORE STRIKERS OUTSIDE A STATEN ISLAND PIER DURING THE WALKOUT

NEW JERSEY
EDITION

The Worker

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"MAC IS BACK, BRING OUR BOYS BACK NOW!" reads this poster, one of scores posted by young peace fighters along the parade route of Gen. MacArthur on the eve of his Seattle appearance at the city's centennial celebration. Four youths were arrested by Seattle police for the "greeting" activity.

BEGIN DRIVE FOR BIG 5 NO-WAR PACT

Seek Million Names On Peace Petitions

— See Page 3 —

New Fare Hike Threat Seen in Latest Transit Commission Plan

By MICHAEL SINGER

MAYOR IMPELLITTERI set the stage for eventual establishment of a Transit Authority with a consequent self-sustaining fare edict which could raise the cost of a subway ride to 17 to 21 cents one way. He released the proposed rules and policies of a Transit Advisory Commission to begin Dec. 15, 1951 at a 6½ month outlay of \$118,551. It was submitted to him at City Hall by Edward C. Maguire, counsel to the Third Ave. Surface Corp., and Daniel Kornblum, director of the City Labor Relations Division. The whole concept of the report opens the throttle for a transition from Commission to Authority, with full control by Wall St. higher fare interests, who have been advocating such an approach for years.

The proposed Commission report is an outgrowth of recommendation made to Impellitteri by a special Transit Committee on July 31. On Sept. 18 the mayor requested Maguire, one-time city labor chief under O'Dwyer and Kornblum to prepare a report on the new Transit Advisory Commission.

The mayor said yesterday he had directed Maguire and Kornblum to appear Dec. 5 before the Board of Estimate executive session. The Board is expected to approve the Commission and its budget costs the next day.

such a self-sustaining fare covering operating costs and debt obligations will mean a minimum 17-cent fare, and most experts see a basic toll of 21 to 23 cents.

The Maguire-Kornblum report tries to overcome public apprehension on this point—a warning made repeatedly by the Daily Worker since 1947, when the Authority project was first seriously projected—by saying in the second paragraph:

"Upward adjustments in the rates of fare are not the sole remedy, as the experience of other American cities demonstrate."

The report, however, shies away from making a no-fare rise commitment. "The compelling requirement," it says, "is for long range consideration and constant appraisal of the overall economic aspects of the three forms of public transportation, with the views of assuring their continued operation on a sound and enduring economic basis."

These "three forms" of transit—publicly owned subways and buses, privately-operated lines and taxicabs—would be under the domination of Commission policies, eliminating the major functions of the Board of Transportation and setting up a super-Authority jurisdiction similar to the Triboro Bridge Authority, New York Port Authority and other quasi-public agencies which have dictatorial controls.

Commission powers would include the right "to investigate and study and recommend" means of setting up "sound and stable economic" transit lines; compilation of facts and figures relating to "fare and revenue, hearings, and recommendations with respect to"

commendations with respect to "revenues, fares and other charges" on all three forms of transportation; franchise applications; and the "desirability of the acquisition or disposition by the city of any existing transportation facility and the price to be paid therefor."

MAYOR IMPELLITTERI threw his weight on the side of the private bus operators against the demands of 8,000 Transport Workers Union employees for a 40-hour week beginning New Year's Day. On the heels of a TWU announcement that a strike vote would be held Dec. 4 against the 10 companies, the Mayor said:

"If either side or both thinks that this is a means of achieving a fare adjustment on the private lines they are woefully mistaken."

The TWU insisted the 40-hour week and wage revisions have no relation to fares. The bus lines, however, have warned they will demand a nickel boost to meet the union requests. In lumping the TWU and the bus owners together on the fare rise threat, Impellitteri is playing the game of the bus moguls—that wage increases must be tied to fares.



For Him . . . The Truce Conference Devolved Just One Second Too Long

—From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Nov. 18

Why must the killing go on in Korea? If the Pentagon is ready to have a truce "in 30 days" why not now? The above cartoon powerfully expresses the desire of every American, regardless of his politics, for an immediate end to the Korean slaughter. The nation should urge President Truman to order the generals to call an immediate halt to the killing at the line already agreed on.

Won't Post Photos of Victims Of Smith Act, Union Tells FBI

— See Page 4 —

UAW PARLEY URGES FEPC CLAUSE IN ALL CONTRACTS

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. ALL CONTRACTS between the CIO United Auto Workers and management which do not contain a Fair Employment Practices clause should be reopened.

This was the unanimous recommendation of the UAW Fair Practices and Civil Rights Conference held at the Pantlind Hotel here this weekend and attended by 391 delegates from Regions 1; 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D.

The resolution, originally submitted by Chrysler Local 7, pointed out that the 1946 convention of UAW mandated that no international representative was to sign a contract not containing an FEPC clause, but that such deficient contracts have been approved by the International Executive Board.

Further, the resolution asserted that loopholes exist in contracts on matters like apprenticeship and the banning of transfers between departments, which are used by management to discriminate against minority groups. The International Executive Board was asked to review all contracts and plug these loopholes.

The conference recommendations, as the UAW top brass naturally emphasizes, are not binding on the union. However, it is to be expected that rank and file will seize the opportunity to push for the reopening of contracts on this matter and perhaps on others.

Another unanimous recommendation by the parley was that any UAW officer discriminating or signing a contract minus the model FEPC clause be tried, and, if found guilty, expelled from the union.

RESENT MAZEY'S ATTACK

The conference was in turmoil at its opening Friday night when Emil Mazezy went out of his way to attack Rev. Charles A. Hill, was not present, as a "known Communist." Delegates of Ford Local 600 leaped to the defense of their honorary member. Six hundred's vice president, Pat Rice, asserted that his local's membership thoroughly approved of Rev. Hill and his candidacy.

Another furore arose at one of the panels, chaired by a white "expert," Caroline Davis, director, Women's Bureau, Fair Employ-

ment and Anti-Discrimination Department.

When Local 600 progressives criticized the absence of Negroes from the UAW's International Executive Board, Mrs. Davis claimed there were "no qualified" Negroes to elect. This remark was resented, and Mrs. Davis found no answer to the question: "What, none qualified out of 150,000 Negro members?"

This panel was slanted to "equality of opportunity in defense, mobilization." A resolution submitted by Dave Moore, of Local 600, accepted by the conference after the word "minorities" had been substituted for "Negroes," pointed out that fair employment is needed all the time, and not just in the "defense" program.

In his speech Saturday night, UAW president Walter Reuther admitted the UAW must "clean house" and said he would rather expel 100,000 members than go along with discriminatory practices. One such practice, which was revealed during the sessions, was that Chevrolet Local 467 in Saginaw had bought a bar where Local officials refuse to serve Negroes.

Reuther, in face of the flop of his attempts to "win over" the City Hall politicians for a Detroit FEPC, found it necessary again to attack the huge mass petition drive for a referendum on FEPC. He repeated his position that the people would be incited by lynch-minded persons and vote FEPC down. This was his phony excuse for sabotaging the FEPC campaign.

12,000 Unionists Demonstrate in Denmark Against 'Forced Savings' Increase in Taxes



By ANDREW OVERGAARD COPENHAGEN, Denmark.

TWELVE THOUSAND building trades workers and longshoremen went on a two-hour strike here against increased taxes in the form of "forced savings." They were joined by thousands of others, including postmen in their scarlet coats, streetcar employees, women from the metal shops, and the unemployed, who marched through the streets of Copenhagen for a

demonstration in front of Parliament.

Among slogans on the banners were: "How Can You Save When There's Nothing to Save" and "Let Truman Keep His Conscience." The sound of the wooden shoes gave warning to the government that the workers neither can nor will pay this unpopular tax. Thousands of tax bills, which had been carried in a coffin, were taken to the Minister of Finance, with

a promise of more to come.

While the demonstration took place outside the building, the Communist representatives introduced a resolution in Parliament to abolish the tax.

Trade unions throughout the country, representing over 100,000 workers, have adopted sharp resolutions against the tax, which is a result of the armaments program under the Atlantic Pact.

56 Auto Local Heads Urge Cease-Fire Now



ITALY'S PO RIVER FLOOD has brought death to 100 persons and left another 150,000 homeless. Photos show two women clinging to life lines as they await rescue from their collapsing home, and a weeping mother clasping her child as she abandons her imperilled home.

Wm. Hood, Rev. Moulton to Keynote Foreign Born Parley

William Hood, recording secretary of Ford Local 600 and the Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Utah will be among the speakers at the 20th Anniversary National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The conference will take place in Chicago Dec. 8 and 9 at the UE Hall, 37 South Ashland.

In calling for the broadest possible support, George Murphy, American Committee co-chairman, pointed out:

"One month ago, the conference call was issued. Since then, 50 new deportation cases have been reported around the nation.

"Simultaneously come heightened attacks against the Negro people, trade unionists and those who dare oppose a war-minded administration and speak boldly for peace."

In urging that community, trade union, religious and fraternal organizations send delegates to the conference, Murphy emphasized that if attempts to silence the American people are to be beaten

back, defense of the foreign-born becomes of paramount importance.

Conference panel discussions will revolve around three main issues: the role of women, national groups and trade unions, in the fight to defeat current deportation hysteria.

Special emphasis will be placed, in the national group panel, on the problems facing West Indian Americans and Mexican-Americans.

Conference highlight will be a mass meeting on Saturday evening, Dec. 8, at Peoples Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Ave. A cultural program will be presented.

Communications regarding the conference may be addressed to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 W. 26 St., New York 10.

WIN 9-CENT RAISE

CLARKSVILLE, Ind. (FP).—About 1,200 Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. employees will get a nine-cent-a-hour raise in a new contract won by Local 15, Chemical Workers International Union (C.I.O.).

AKRON EDITOR ASKS US PRESS END WAR TALK, SEEK PEACE

A call for a "calm effort for peace" and an end to "war talk" by the newspaper of this country was voiced by John S. Knight, president and editor of the Akron Beacon-Journal.

In an Armistice Day editorial, Knight declared: "The record . . . shows that we have not talked peace, louder, longer and more insistently than has the Kremlin. In fact, the 12-month space between presidential pleas for disarmament has been a period of frustration, shrill diplomacy and rising tempers."

"The President contributed nothing to the cause of peace by stating some time ago that agreements with the Soviets were 'not worth the paper they were written on.' This tart and poorly timed observation was hardly calculated to promote a peaceful accommodation of views."

"Nor has a basis of understanding been advanced by those elements of the press, radio and government which, according to William R. Mathews of the Arizona Star, are 'shouting us into a third World War for unlimited and unattainable objectives.'"

"To a Russian, this cacophony of hate must sound suspiciously like a demand for unconditional surrender and the blind, boundless objectives of total victory."

"We should, instead, be urging the peaceful settlement of our disputes; employ moderation rather than meaningless threats and try a firm but less hysterical form of diplomacy."

"Russia, I am convinced, wants no part of a total war."

Knight incorrectly termed Truman's bid for a "census" of atom bombs instead of their abolition as a contribution toward peace. He doubted that Americans can be shouted into a war by propaganda, declaring:

"The constant barrage of printed and spoken propaganda plus the Korean farce, has, if anything, turned our minds even more strongly against war as a means of settling anything."

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

FIFTY-FIVE CIO auto union members here attending a Fair Employment Practices conference telegraphed President Truman urging him to do everything possible to stop the killing in Korea. Most are leaders of UAW locals, shop stewards, active unionists.

The wire said, "we believe an immediate cease fire in Korea is both possible and in the best interests of all people. We urge you to do everything to stop the killing now."

The signers from Local 600: Carl Stellato, Pat Rice, William Hood, W. C. Grant, J. Crenshaw, James Watts, Clarence Saunders, John H. Darby, Michael Rinaldi, Walter Quillico, Percy Llewellyn, Fred Terrell, Gussie Weaver, Pat Rice, Dave Moore, C. Davis, Joe Morgan, R. Walker, Dave Sharp, Quill Petway.

From other locals: C. Fruit, 228; Eugene Miller, 581; Edward Murphy, 272; Lasker Smith, S. Barclay, 154; C. Ray, William Vandendoes, Theron Hodge, 561; Walter Warner 922; Henry Rice, 320; M. C. Flossler, 369; Madeline Bates, Everett Bracken, Abe Roberts, 322; Samuel Jones, 742; Leon Hill, J. L. James, Ben Bolden, Herman Wilson, 22; Douglas Harris, 154; David Lerrionle, 235; Herman Burt, Midland Steel; Zina Brandi, 49; Leo Schaeffer, 163; Edward Brotherton, 162; Maynard Bossey, 22; Oliver Tadunty, 653; Albert LaVance, 687; Frances Harris, 236; William Delbridge, 22.

From Chrysler Local 7: William Bolding, Van Brooks, I. England, William James, Tom Goss, Theodore Griffin.

200 Tenants Fight Rent Hike

RENTON, Wash. About 200 tenants, mostly veterans, have signed protest petitions against jacking up rents from 15 to 25 percent in Cedar River apartments, a public housing project here.

The petitions were sent to the Renton Housing Authority, which manages the project, and to the city council.

A spokesman said the veterans will sue if the housing officials go ahead with the raise.

STRIKERS WIN 9-CENT HIKE

WIN 9 CENTS AT CELANESE

Workers at the Celanese corporation, Newark, ended a four-week strike by accepting a pay increase of 9 cents an hour for all plant workers. The strikers are members of Local 1126, CIO Textile Workers Union.

WESTINGHOUSE FLAYED

The giant Westinghouse Electric corporation was flayed as a "vicious anti-worker organization" in a quarter-page newspaper advertisement by Locals 410 and 12, CIO International Union of Electrical Workers. The unionists, who are evidently learning that the red-baiting by their leaders only encourages the corporations, charged that a pattern of union-busting, contract violations and sub-standard conditions is widespread in Westinghouse plants.

UE WINS WAGE BOOSTS

Workers at Groove Pin and Kielev and Muller company, Hudson County, won a 13-cent an hour general wage increase. They are represented by Local 448, United Electrical Workers, UE Local 406. Elizabeth negotiated an 11-cent pay raise for workers at the Wilcolator company.

ORDERS UNIONISTS REINSTATED

The AFL Machinists Union won reinstatement with back pay for two unionists fired by the Robinson Aviation Corporation, Teterboro, for organizing activities. The National Labor Relations Board made the ruling.

INSPECTORS TALK STRIKE

A strike vote is being taken among vehicle inspectors, members of Local 1462, AFL State and Municipal Workers, to win over-

time pay for night work.

STEELWORKERS CHART PLANS

CIO Steelworkers in New Jersey are making preparations for the negotiations with Big Steel which open soon. The rank-and-file is demanding a sizable wage increase, although the wage freeze would only permit a nickel. Union leaders are to present 22 contract demands, including wages.

Meet on Negro Labor Parley

NEWARK.—Jersey workers who attended the founding convention of the Negro Labor Council have invited all interested workers to a working conference Sunday, Nov. 25, at 3 p.m. at Alumni House, 604 High St., Newark.

The returning delegates—some 70 shop workers from all parts of Jersey—came home from the historic Cincinnati session declared, "A new day has come for Negro people to fight for their rightful positions as first-class citizens."

They urged all workers, Negro and white, to "make ready the tracks for the Freedom Train to roll throughout New Jersey," in the conference call signed by the secretary of the Continuations Committee, Lorraine Payto.

Keynote speaker at the coming Jersey conference will be Ernest Thompson, former UE District Four official, who is now chairman of the national UE Fair Practices Committee. Thompson was elected organizational director of the NLC. Chairman will be Al Oliver, of the Distributive, Processing & Office Workers. William Wallace of UE District Four will open the meeting.

Hoodlums Assault Negro, HE'S Arrested

A new police outrage against a Negro civic leader has quickly followed the whitewash by the Newark Civil Rights Commission of previous police brutality and misconduct.

The community leader, Albert Benton, reports he was followed into his home and assaulted by two white men who had hurled racist insults at him on the street.

Sixth Precinct policemen summoned by the family refused to hear Mr. Benton's charge. Instead, they accepted a complaint of assault and battery against him by the two attackers. Mr. Benton was then arrested, fingerprinted, photographed and arraigned. At the arraignment Judge D'Aloia finally permitted the complaint against the two white men to be filed.

The case is being handled by the Newark branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

Meanwhile, the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council demanded an investigation of charges that the Newark police have intimidated witnesses in order to cover up the police shooting of William Johnson, Negro steelworker, on Oct. 15.

From Atlantic City came pledges of legal action against police there who broke into and ransacked the home of Walter Gibbs, Negro veteran and amputee who is secretary of the Northside Union League. The police, led by Detective Jerry Sullivan, broke three locks off the door in making their illegal entry, allegedly to look for "gambling evidence."

Union Maps Fight On Wage Freeze

NEW YORK.—Shop stewards speaking for 35,000 Jersey members of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers (Ind) voted enthusiastic support for a nationwide protest against the wage freeze.

Work stoppages and demonstrations scheduled for Dec. 13 in all UE plants throughout District Four, which covers New York and New Jersey, were voted by the 250 shop stewards and local leaders who met last Sunday at 13 Astor Place, New York.

"It's not enough to pierce the wage ceilings here or there—to have a future at all, we must restore free collective bargaining," UE District Four president James McLeish told the unionists.

The group voted to:

- Invite other unions to participate in the wage-freeze protests;
- Launch a series of radio broadcasts in the metropolitan area, to explain their struggle for higher pay;
- Plan meetings with their congressmen to urge lifting of the wage freeze;
- Support fellow UE members now negotiating with General Electric and Westinghouse and to build the union's fighting fund.

More than 11,000 UE members, who won wage increases through strikes or negotiations, have these increases bottled up with the Wage Stabilization Board, McLeish reported.

"These increases are evaporating with price increases," he

pointed out. "When we finally get them, we get nothing. In spite of the rises in prices and profits," he said, "the only thing they've kept the lid on is wages."

McLeish recalled that UE was one of the first unions to expose the WSB's function as one of "cutting the people's living standards." Now, he said, the rank and file in the longshore union, in auto, steel, rubber and all the major industries, support the fight against the wage freeze.

Push Fight on Bias at Diner

Charges have been filed under the state anti-discrimination law against Dolan's Diner, Carteret, in the first public hearing against a jimcrow eating place to be conducted by the State Division Against Discrimination. The probe comes a few days after the first legal victory over jimcrow was won by three Negro mothers in the case of the Hightstown Swimming Club.

The complaint against the Carteret diner was filed by Arthur Chapin, state civil rights director of the CIO, and others.

The pool had refused to admit Negro children who were part of an American Legion swimming class. The parents, Mrs. Sylvia Tinsley, Mrs. Effieranda M. Muse and Mrs. Hollie Scurry, fought the case through a two-year battle. The pool has now been ordered to cease all discriminatory practices.

COALITION POLICY, DRIVE FOR NEGRO REPRESENTATION AND PROGRESSIVE ROLE IN THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

THE RECENT ELECTIONS in Essex County verify the national trends expressed throughout the country in this off-year election. The growing disgust of masses of people with the two-party system was expressed by the tremendous stay-away vote.

Out of the 400,000 registered Essex voters, 185,750—only 46 percent—cast votes in this election. This is phenomenal even for an off-year election, as shown compared to 61 percent in 1950, 68½ percent in 1949. The greatest decline in voting was in working class and Negro communities. The city of Newark, most heavily populated by workers and Negro voters, in contrast to middle-class and professional elements in suburban areas, produced 35 percent of the total county vote, as compared with 45½ percent in 1949.

CORRUPTION on all levels of government was a major factor that caused people to vote with their feet. The odor of Zwillman hung heavy on the Democratic Party in Essex County. The dismal failure of the Truman Administration to cope with the people's problems—the wage freeze, housing, rent control, rising prices, heavy taxes, jimcrow, the need for peace in Korea—all contributed to the relatively large Republican vote. The bankrupt policy of the top leaders of the AFL and CIO in tailing the Democratic Party, and the absence of a mass third party, gave the workers no alternative but to abstain from voting, or to continue swinging from one corrupt party to the other.

But to view the election results only in terms of the voting statistics would be superficial, and would obscure the new elements that grew out of this campaign. The unfolding of a coalition policy by left and progressive forces in support of Labor and Negro candidates left its mark. Monte Irvin, whose campaign was seriously weakened by his lack of personal popularity, nevertheless received

the third highest vote on the Democratic slate. Negro candidates of all parties led their tickets in all Negro communities. While Edward T. Bowser, Negro Republican, was practically assured election, independent influence was exerted by the Labor Committee, the new Non-Partisan Political Committee of Essex County.

THE PRINCIPLE of Negro representation became an issue in the campaign, notably expressed by the action of 68 Negro ministers who not only supported Bowser and Irvin, but also endorsed the founding resolution of the Non-Partisan Committee. The very formation of the Non-Partisan Committee, crossing party lines, and breaching factional differences among Negro trade unionists, was a most significant development.

The political alliance between Labor and the Negro people was also advanced in this election. While limited and lacking aggressiveness in some cases, unions like UE, Fur and Leather Workers, as well as Packing, Furniture and some other CIO and AFL locals took an important first step, namely, endorsing Labor and Negro candidates regardless of party labels. The continuation and expansion of such an alliance can have important effects in the 1952 elections.

"BALANCE OF POWER"

This is especially true in the 11th Congressional District, where the close margin between the major parties' vote makes the Negro vote in the Third Ward and the Oranges decisive in determining the Congressman next year.

This "balance of power" factor can give weight to the non-partisan movements of Labor and the Negro people to wrest important concessions from the major parties.

THE MOVEMENT for Negro representation will be further strengthened by linking it to the basic struggles of the Negro people for equality in housing, job,

civil rights. This will arouse greater participation by the Negro community in choosing candidates, and rally full support for their election.

A similar linking of Negro representation with the struggle for labor's burning needs can also stimulate a great deal of activity in CIO and AFL unions, and force labor leaders who pretend to stand for Negro-white equality to squarely face this question: Where do they stand on the basic issue of Negro representation in government?

Significant in the '51 campaign was a break by left and progressive unions from a policy of isolation from electoral activity. Led by UE, a policy was projected by these unions supporting the election of a Negro-labor slate, crossing party lines: three trade unionists on the Democratic ticket and one on the Progressive Party line and two Negro candidates, one a Democrat the other Republican.

SOME of the major UE locals, including Local 437, Edison and GE Lamp, held forums for these candidates. Sample ballots were distributed to the shops, publicizing the UE-backed slate. Similar action was taken in Fur and Leather unions. Negro and labor candidates, including Progressive Fur union leader Ruth Lerner, appeared in right-led unions. An outstanding contribution was made by Mrs. Lerner to the labor campaign by her forthright presentation of the need to establish peace in the world as a prerequisite to improving the living standards of the working class and the Negro people.

The wide area of agreement on issues facing labor, among all of the labor candidates as well as among the workers to whom they spoke, underlined the growing desire of all workers for unity on the trade union and political front. Relationships built up during the campaign among some CIO, AFL and independent groups can pro-

vide common ground to fight for the State Legislative program advanced by all labor candidates, and especially for the national issues affecting labor, such as the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, smashing the wage freeze, effective price control and an end to the heavy tax burden.

THESE BEGINNINGS of political activity on the part of the left-led unions is to be welcomed, though they must be considered only a beginning. To fully effect an electoral policy, and to move union members in support of such policy, political activity must become a daily part of the life and work of trade unions. Legislative and political action committees must become permanent structures in locals. Regular contact with legislative bodies and reports to the membership, and knowledge of the political forces operating in an area are also necessary ingredients for giving leadership in the field of political action, so necessary to defeat reaction in 1952.

Among the outstanding features of the election was the vigorous campaign waged by the Progressive Party. In view of the general apathy of the voters, and its reflection in the ranks of progressives, the 3,637 votes of the Progressive Party is significant, showing a percentage increase over their '49 and '50 vote. The streamlined campaign of leaflets, television broadcasts and public actions carried their message to thousands of voters in the county. The all-woman slate, symbolizing the struggle for peace, performed great service to the campaign by presenting the main issues facing the voters.

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY gained new supporters in the Labor movement and among Negro voters by abandoning a "go it alone" approach and substituting a policy of coalition. By strengthening its ties with the working class and Negro people, based on

an increased struggle for Negro rights, especially in the white supremacist communities, the Progressive Party can be an even more vital force in 1952.

The 1,600 votes cast for Louis Malinow, only Communist candidate, is also highly significant, an increase by 200 votes over 1949. This vote represented the most conscious anti-fascist people in Essex and shows that the sharpened attacks against the Communist Party has not succeeded in breaking its ties with the people.

SOME of the general conclusions which must be drawn from the 1951 elections are as follows:

1) The policy of coalition is correct and advances the independent political thinking and action of the workers and Negro people. This policy is not fully understood by many Communists and progressives, and thereby weakened their participation in the elections.

2) Left Progressive forces have an important responsibility to perform by vigorously fighting for a correct coalition policy as well as advancing an independent position on issues, making the struggle for peace key in this program.

3) The fight for Negro representation in government is an integral part of the Negro Liberation movement and must be viewed as such by Negro and white progressives.

4) An ideological struggle must be waged in the Communist Party and among progressives against all moods of "anti-parliament and anti-electoral activity." These ideas having a hold among the people and reflected in our ranks strengthen the hand of reaction in its attacks upon the people.

5) Preparations for the 1952 elections must start now. This means full discussion in the Communist Party and other progressive organizations on the main policy questions. It means political response of all progressives on issues, organizing the people in struggle on these issues. It means an end to a condition where there are certain political "specialists." Every Communist and progressive must be a political specialist helping to organize the people in a political struggle to defeat the forces of war and fascism in 1952.